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GERMANY TELLS U.S. TIME IS OPPORTUNE TO BEGIN MEDIATION

Mr. Wilson Not Likely To Acquiesce, Is Report Through Reuter

GREY STANDS OUT

Impossible to Negotiate So Long as Germans Insist They Are Winning

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative source that Germany has intimated to America that now is the opportune time for President Wilson to start peace mediation. President Wilson is not likely to acquiesce.

In the House of Commons, today, during the report stage of the new vote of credit, Mr. A. A. W. H. Ponsonby, Liberal Member for Stirling and Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, Labor Member for Leicester, drew attention to the interviews recently given to the press by Sir Edward Grey and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor and pointed out that, in their opinion, the latter contained nothing conflicting with Sir Edward Grey's sufficient to prevent a *rapprochement* towards peace, insinuating that a continuance of the war could only be due to undivulged obligations to the allies.

Sir Edward Grey replied that, if he believed that the German Government, German opinion and the war had reached a stage at which the allies could bring a peace compatible to their ends, nearer by speeches about peace he would make dozens, but that time had not arrived. He could make no statement about peace conditions, except after consultations with the allies.

Sir Edward Grey pointed out that his interview contained no new declaration and there was nothing new in von Bethmann Hollweg's except the lie about Britain's attitude in the Bosnia crisis. It was impossible to reason with the German people as long as they were fed on lies and knew nothing of the truth.

The real thing that was responsible for prolonging the war was that the German Government kept telling the people that they had won the war, or were going to win it next week, as the allies were beaten. The allies were not beaten and were not going to be beaten.

They were going to win. The first step towards peace would be the recognition of this fact by the German Government.

Sir Edward Grey paid a warm tribute to the defence of Verdun. In this long battle, France was saving not only herself but also her allies.

The present duty of diplomacy, he said, was to maintain the solidarity of the allies and support to the uttermost the military and naval measures made in common to bring the war to a stage not yet reached, in which the prospect of maintaining an enduring peace would be with the allies.

The von Bethmann Hollweg interview mentioned by Sir Edward Grey was given to an American journalist on the 23rd. It grossly misrepresented Great Britain's aims and actions prior to the war and declared: "Only when statesmen take the war situation as the map shows it and honorably desire to discuss practical peace proposals, shall we approach peace".

Page, Home from Rome, Lauds Policy of Wilson



Thomas Nelson Page, upon arrival in New York

New York, April 29.—President Wilson's foreign policy has given American diplomacy the highest possible standing in the courts of Europe, in the opinion of Thomas Nelson Page, United States Ambassador to Italy, who arrived on the St. Louis. He came with Mrs. Page, on a three months' leave of absence from his post at Rome.

"Considering the action of the President and his attitude," said the Ambassador, "it seems to me that his foreign policy is the soundest, sanest and wisest that could be followed. The ministers of several neutral states have said to me that President Wilson has placed American diplomacy on the highest level that could be reached. To me it seems sound and brilliant, and several of the crises through which he has passed remind one of those passed by Washington and Lincoln."

Foreign Powers Back Banks in Help Given To the Bank of China

Can Have Any Further Aid Required; Official Denial Of American Negotiations

From word received here yesterday it became evident that the respective nations have backed up the action of the foreign banks of Shanghai in offering assistance to the Bank of China. Yesterday the foreign banks, having received word from their respective ministers, notified the Bank of China that any help it may require will now be furnished.

This notification shows that the powers entirely approve of the move that has nullified the effects of the Chinese government moratorium as far as the Bank of China is concerned.

Reduce Freight Rates

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 26.—Since the demand made by the railways for part payment in silver, the attitude of the merchants of Peking towards the moratorium has considerably altered. Already, the rice-dealers are discussing the question of following the example of the railways. Merchants maintain that they have every right to demand part payment in silver, in order to obtain sufficient to pay freight.

In order to relieve the situation, the Ministry of Communications has announced that the freight on rice, wheat and flour from the stations on the four railways to Peking and Tientsin will be reduced five per cent for a period of twenty days, commencing from June 1.

Deny American Loan

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 26.—Chinese official circles deny that any negotiations concerning the alleged American loan have been going on since Mr. Carey left Peking a month ago.

The Ministry of Communications also denies that the Government is negotiating a loan with American capitalists.

The province of Shansi has remitted fifty thousand Taels to the Central Government.

Capt.-Supt. McEuen and A Physician Take 3 Dying Chinese from Dowieites

Two Girls and Woman, Shot In Chapei Affair, Rescued From Faith-Healers; Amputations Save Lives

A follow-story on the mysterious shooting that occurred on the North Szechuen Road on May 2 has come to light in the statement of a physician who called in the police to enable him to save the lives of Chinese girl victims. These girls had been adopted according to a Chinese custom by a member of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion. This is a sect founded by the late John Alexander Dowie who claimed to be a faith healer. Francis M. Royall is the head of the sect here.

As one of the tenets of the foster parent's belief was against the use of medicine, she bound up one of the wounds in unclean dressing and as a result the girl's life was saved only after the hardest battle, according to physicians. Gravest objection was made to the use of surgical medicines, the foster parent declaring that "God would save the girl's life" without them.

So serious did the matter become that the physician called in Mr. K. J. McEuen, captain superintendent of police, who told him that the Chinese adoption papers were insufficient and authorized him to proceed with the operations.

It is alleged that an amah employed by Mr. McEuen's family allowed two of her children to be adopted by this same missionary. Because of her religious opposition to the use of drugs, the foster parent refused to allow these children to be vaccinated. Both of them died later from smallpox.

A Doctor's Story

The statement made by the physician follows:

"About 11.30 o'clock on the night of the shooting I was called to the home of the Rev. F. M. Royall at the corner of Helen Terrace and North Szechuen Road. I found there a girl badly wounded. She was shot through the back and the bone of the left arm had been shattered. The shooting had occurred about 7.10 and as a result of ignorant attention the girl had lost much blood. Miss E. Hosken, who said she had adopted the girl, declared that she didn't believe in drugs but she agreed to let me set the girl's arm. She refused to allow me to give the girl an anaesthetic.

"'God will give her strength to go through it,' Miss Hosken said.

"The wounds had already been dressed with bandages which had not been sterilized and which infected the wounds with septic poison. I set the girl's arm and dressed the wounds and then went to Miss Hosken's home at the end of Helen Terrace.

"There I found two others wounded. All three had been shot in company with the Chinese girl killed in Helen Terrace. An old Chinese woman of about 50 had her left elbow shattered by a bullet and there was another girl of about 17 who had been shot four times through the right arm. The two in this house were lying on the floor. The condition of the room and bedding was very unsanitary. I urged that all three of the injured women be sent to a hospital.

Objection to Hospital

"Miss Hosken refused to agree to this. She said that the girls were two of eight whom she had adopted and to whom she had given her name. The next morning I visited the patients again and found that there was great danger of poisoning because of the first improper bandages. I again urged that the women be sent to a hospital and Miss Hosken again refused.

"'Never mind,' she said. 'God will take care of the girls.'

"Finally she said that the old woman wasn't a member of her flock and that she might go to the Shantung Road Hospital. I sent her there and amputated her arm the same day. She has completely recovered and will be discharged in a few days.

"Miss Hosken still refused to allow me to take the girls to the hospital. I told her that it was useless to try to do anything for them in that house and impressed her with the fact that it was a matter of life and death. The case became so serious that I became worried and I went back after this. I found two police inspectors who were making inquiries concerning the shooting. I told them about the two wounded girls and took them to where they were. They advised me to go to the American consulate and see if the two girls had been legally adopted and registered."

Miss Hosken finally agreed, the doctor said, to the removal of the girls, but they were not to have any medicine and were not to be operated upon. He did not commit himself but had the cases removed to the

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Government's Big Navy Plans Rejected

But Committee Introduce Still Greater Scheme; Construction To Cost $180,000,000

Japanese papers carry the following despatch:

New York, May 18.—The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has rejected the Government's naval construction program which was to have been completed in five years. Instead the Committee has approved a Bill providing for the construction of five battle-cruisers, four scout-cruisers, ten torpedo destroyers, and twenty submarines in the next fiscal year. This program is bigger than the Government's program. The construction of these ships will cost 180,000,000 dollars.

The same committee has also passed a resolution that after the war is over, a conference of the Powers be called for the formation of an arbitration tribunal for the settlement of international disputes.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 1
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. June 4

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 3
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon June 7

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail of May 4 left Seattle, Wash., on May 4, and is due to arrive here on or about today, per O.S.K. s.s. Tacoma Maru.

Lloyd George Chosen As Irish Conciliator

Selected by Government to Undertake Negotiations With The Party Leaders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that, at the request of the Government, Mr. Lloyd George had undertaken the negotiations with the Irish leaders.

Preferential Trading Receives Consideration

London Cabinet Acts, Though Dominions Have Not Yet Made Representations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the question of the Government's trade policy after the war was being carefully considered, though no representations have been officially made to him by the Dominions. He added that the Imperial Government is giving attention to the subject of preferential trading with the Dominions and the allies, the importance of which the Government appreciated.

The Weather

Overcast and gloomy weather, with threats of rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 79.2 and the minimum 60.8, the figures on the corresponding day last year being respectively 80.4 and 62.6.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 4.30 o'clock:

1.—March "The Royal Review"...Losey
2.—Overture "Tutti in Maschera" Pedrotti
3.—Waltz "San Sebastian".....Dodwell
4.—Selection "The Messenger Boy" Caryll
5.—(a) Serenade "My Girl"....Douglas
(b) "Mumblin' Mose".....Thurban
6.—Selection "Quaker Girl"...Monckton

Mr. A. de Kroes,
Conductor in charge.

Former World's Tennis Champion Now British Red Cross Officer



Norman Brooks in Red Cross Uniform

Norman Brooks, of Australia, champion tennis player of the world in 1907 and who with Anthony Wilding, wrested the Davis Cup from the Americans, McLaughlin and Williams, in 1913, is now commissioner for the Australian Red Cross Society in Egypt. He is stationed at the Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo.

$700,000 IS A LOT OF CASH, EVEN IN A RUMOR

One of Our Best Reporters Heard About It—But He Hasn't Found It

Rumors come in two styles. There is the common or garden variety which is simply plain "rumor"; and there is a more virulent sort called a "persistent rumor."

The $700,000 rumor qualifies for the persistent class.

There have been few rumors in Shanghai—notorious as a fruitful field—that have been able to absorb as much punishment and still to come up smiling. You can knock it on the head one day, and the next it appears without marks of battle.

On the night that Gen. Chen Chi-mei was assassinated there was a rumor in Republican circles that $700,000 had been sent down from Peking to pay for it.

Last Thursday a Japanese declared that $700,000 was sent from Peking to the local Bank of Communications to pay for the assassination.

On the same day, the North China Daily News, of Shanghai, China, printed the following despatch from Peking:

"It is reported that the Shanghai branch of the Bank of Communications has requested the head office for permission to borrow $700,000 from the foreign banks in order to reopen business."

You see! That $700,000 again. Our reporter, that is, our good looking one—who is an imaginative cuss, thought that it would be an interesting thing if this was the alleged $700,000 and if it had been paid out for the said assassination. It would make a good story to put in the paper if it could be shown that the payment of the money for such a romantic bill had anything to do with the fact that the doors of the bank were still tightly locked. So he went and talked it over with Mr. F. Slachmuylders, foreign manager of the institution.

"I don't know anything about it," said Mr. Slachmuylders when shown the report of the N.C.D.N.

He said that his bank had closed because the head office had ordered it to. He stated also that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce here had gone through the books of the bank and—

"They didn't find any item of $700,000 for the assassination of Chen Chi-mei," he said.

As in a letter of the day before, Mr. Slachmuylders again denied that any $700,000 had been sent to his bank for the said political removal. In printing this letter, the signature of Mr. Slachmuylders was left out. In regard to this we got another letter from him yesterday pointing out that the name had been omitted and concluding:

"In order to do away with any misunderstanding the omission of my name at the foot of the letter reproduced by you may have caused, I shall thank you to publish this correction in your tomorrow's issue."

The reason this name was omitted was because there was no-one in the office who could make out the signature. It looked something like a map of the Yangtsze River. A liberal reward will be paid to anyone who can decipher the name without foreknowledge or professional assistance.

The reward will be about $700,000.

A. BELYEA IS CHARGED WITH COOLIE'S DEATH

Will Be Arraigned in British Court Today; Assault Alleged During Quarrel

A verdict rendered yesterday at an inquest into the death of Chang Cheng-wan, a ricsha coolie, declared that the man died as a result of an assault made on him by Mr. A. Belyea, of the China Vehicle Company. Mr. Belyea has been placed under a manslaughter charge and will be given a hearing before the British Police Court this morning. Mr. Belyea is represented by Mr. J. B. Davies, of Fleming and Davies.

Mr. Garstin and Magistrate Waung sat at the inquest. The verdict was that "at about 10 a.m. on May 23 Chang Cheng-wan, being in a building known as the office of the China Vehicle Company in Fearon Road, was there struck by a British subject named Belyea who in a moment of anger hit the said Chang with his clenched fist two or three blows on the left side of the body, whereby the said Chang received a mortal injury."

Mr. Belyea is a member of the China Vehicle Company, one of the big ricsha concerns. It was said that the quarrel started because the coolie was carrying vegetables in one of the company's vehicles. It was testified at the inquest that the man was in perfect health when he left home. Medical statements were produced showing that death was due to internal injuries.

DOUAUMONT'S RUINS ARE AGAIN RETAKEN BY GERMAN FORCES

Effort to Restore Prestige Of Crown Prince, Is Comment of Paris

HURLED TO DEATH

All Available Men Called Up and Entire Divisions Sacrificed

GENERAL BATTLE

Whole War May Hinge On Result of Present Gigantic Struggle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 25.—Perhaps the whole war hinges on the present phase at Verdun. An important French Note issued this afternoon states, frankly, that it is now a general battle between the two armies.

The Note continues: "It is possible that the present decisive period was opened, not by the enemy's initiative, but by the will of our Higher Command and that Wednesday's great attack, which enabled us to re-take Fort Douaumont, marked the beginning of a general battle.

"The Crown Prince, wishing, in view of his defeat, to repair the injury done to his prestige, recalled all available battalions and hurled them into the furnace, sacrificing division after division. He thus succeeded in retaking the ruins of Fort Douaumont, but this achievement is a mere episode in the gigantic struggle. It will undergo other fluctuations.

Heroism Beyond Praise

"What happened during the last two days at Fort Douaumont it is impossible to describe. No language can do justice to the heroic deeds and marvellous exploits of our soldiers, whose keenness is beyond compare.

The slopes of Fort Douaumont are covered with German corpses. The fact that the German losses are greater than our own is explained by the curtain-fire of our 75s, which is far more murderous that the German preparatory bombardments.

"It is reported that fifty-seven trains full of wounded Germans have left for the interior of Germany."

It is estimated that the Germans used two army corps, on Tuesday, on the left of the Meuse only, in their attempt to turn the whole Mort Homme position from the east. The astounding rushes of their massed infantry were characterised by extraordinary determination, but they were not able to penetrate our curtain of shells or screen of maxims.

It was the advent of the fire-fighters, who recently have multiplied greatly, following a liberal use of gas-shells, which enabled the Germans at the close of the day to burn the French out of a portion of their first line, west of Mort Homme, but a counter-attack ejected them within half-an-hour.

Germans Rush Cumieres

The enemy made repeated assaults the whole night long, between Mort Homme and the Meuse and finally got to grips with the French in the ruined village of Cumieres, which they carried after prolonged bayonet and bomb-fighting.

On the east of the Meuse, since the French re-entered Fort Douaumont, they have been fighting ceaselessly to drive the Germans, who are hanging on to every wall and dug-out, northwards. A German counter-attack on the fort was made on Tuesday night.

They directed simultaneously, from three sides, an apparently unending stream of shells, which they followed up by rushes from the west, east and north. Their efforts were unavailing, except on the east, where they gained a portion of the French advanced trenches.

The situation in general can be summed up as follows: The Germans, on the left of the Meuse, despite a tremendous sacrifice of men and expenditure of shells, are still far from the main defences of Verdun, while, on the right of the Meuse, though they

reached the main defences on February 26, their progress since has been backwards.

Confined to Village

The official communique yesterday evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, infantry actions continued east of Mort Homme. Our artillery several times stopped the enemy attempting to debouch from the village of Cumieres. A sharp counter-attack in the afternoon enabled us to re-capture the trenches on the southern edge of the village.

On the right of the Meuse, the bombardment redoubled in the region of Fort Douaumont, against which the enemy made particularly desperate and furious attacks. These were conducted by two Bavarian divisions which have recently arrived on this front.

They succeeded one after another throughout the day. After several fruitless attempts and enormous losses, the enemy succeeded in re-occupying the ruins of the fort, of which we hold the immediate approaches.

A simultaneous attempt to outflank our positions in Caillette Wood completely failed under our artillery and infantry fire. There was nothing important elsewhere.

The fighting is still heavy at Verdun. The communique this afternoon reported: There was an intense artillery duel on the Hill 304-Mort Homme-Cumieres front. The French bombers made progress during the night in the thickets eastward of Cumieres.

A strong German attack gained a footing in one trench northward of Haudromont Quarries. There was a continuous, mutual and very violent bombardment in the region of Douaumont.

British Push Forward

London, May 24.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The situation on Vimy Ridge is unchanged. Small British parties pushed forward and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting.

There was a heavy reciprocal bombardment today astride Souchez River.

Cumieres Is Stormed By Thuringian Troops

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 24.—Western theater. South-west of Givenchy-en-Gohelle, strong British forces have repeatedly attacked the new German positions. Only a few men entered the trenches and fell in a hand-to-hand fight. Otherwise, all attacks have been repulsed. The British suffered very heavy losses.

Small detachments have also been repulsed by the Germans at Hulluch and Ablaynczville.

South-east of Nouvron, north-west of Moulin-sous-Tovent and in the section north of Prunay, weak French attacks failed.

On the left bank of the Meuse, the German infantry and machine-gun fire repulsed a French attack against the south-western slope of Mort Homme. Thuringian troops stormed and captured the village of Cumieres, close to the Meuse. So far 300 French, including 8 officers, have been made prisoners.

East of the Meuse, the enemy repeated their wild attacks in the Douaumont section and suffered immense losses in the German fire. German regiments have nearly completely reconquered the ground lost temporarily and have captured 550 men.

The fight is still going on. On both sides, artillery has been employed on a large scale.

Germans on Belgian Coast Awaiting Attack by British



This photograph shows one of the coast defense stations constructed by the Germans in the sand dunes on the Belgian coast to resist attacks by British war vessels. The particular station is manned by German marines.

Capt.-Supt. McEuen And A Physician

(Continued from Page 1)

Shantung Road Hospital. On the following day (May 4) when he went to dress the wounds of the first patient he found them badly infected and determined that it was absolutely necessary to take the girl's arm off.

Called Police In

"I called Captain Superintendent McEuen," continued the physician, "and went out to the house. Mr. McEuen came later. I had discovered that the girls were not registered at the consulate as being adopted by Miss Hosken. Mr. McEuen asked her what records of adoption she had and she replied that she had Chinese papers.

"'That is not enough for us,' said Mr. McEuen.

"He then told me to go ahead and operate on the girl, that he would give me the authority and that he would stand behind me if anything came up afterward. Miss Hosken still emphatically refused to consent to the operation, saying that God would take care of the girl.

"I then hurried to the hospital and amputated the girl's arm at midnight. The poison had spread so by this time that the girl's life wavered in the balance for the next 48 hours and we resorted to every means to keep her alive. The patient rallied but the infection had not been stopped so that we had to amputate more of her arm. This second operation was performed on last Wednesday. The night before Miss Hosken called me on the telephone and said:

Refused to Allow Operation

"'I did not consent to the first operation and I refuse to allow the second.'"

The girls are now doing well and it is said that both will recover.

"Three reputable physicians called in on this case," concluded the doctor, "declared that the operation should have been performed at once and said that this was the only thing to do considering the nature of the wounds.

"People who propagate such dangerous theories should not receive the support of the public. If either of these injured girls had died Miss Hosken would have been liable to criminal prosecution under the laws of the United States."

Miss Hosken was seen yesterday in regard to the matter. She declined to make any comment saying that she preferred to wait until Mr. Royall returns to town. He is expected back Monday or Tuesday.

ITALIANS STRENGTHEN PROTECTIVE POSITIONS

Complete Evacuation of Posina And Astico Basin; Whole Front Fiercely Shelled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 24.—The official communique issued today reported: Our whole front on both banks of the River Adige, in Laquoina Valley, was fiercely bombarded yesterday. An enemy column, attempting to advance in small parties from Lizzana to Marco, was stopped by our artillery.

An attack in the evening, along Val Larsa, in the direction of Monte di Nezzo, was held by our troops. There was the customary bombardment between Terragnolo and Astico.

The Italian evacuation of the upper basin of the Posina and Astico has been completed in a very orderly manner and our troops are strengthening their positions on the protective line in the Arsiero basin. We destroyed the guns which it was impossible to remove.

Yesterday, the enemy began to exert strong pressure against our positions east of Val d'Assa. The retirement of the Italians in Val Sugana on their principal line of resistance began on the 22nd and was still proceeding yesterday, slowly and methodically.

A semi-official communique states: After inflicting the bloodiest losses on the enemy, in the week's fighting, the Italians have withdrawn to their principal line of defence, where they stedfastly await a renewal of the enemy's attacks.

Only one small section of the principal line has been evacuated, owing to the excessive proximity of the enemy's artillery and the precipitous nature of the ground behind preventing a successful resistance. The line has been reformed on the dominating heights in the rear.

Tsen Chun-hsuan Asserts Military Power in South

Lung Chi-kwang Helpless to Keep Li Lieh-chun's Army Out of Canton; Tsao Kun Hemmed In

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, May 26.—Replying to the request made by friends of Lung Chi-kwang to forbid Li Lieh-chun's troops to enter Canton, Tsen Chun-hsuan stated that the movement of troops in Kwangtung is subject to his commands, thus asserting his military supremacy over the South. Tsen Chun-hsuan's power is growing and all the factions are uniting to support the Southern Government.

Lung Chi-kwang, who was a half-hearted Republican at the beginning, is gradually casting his lot in against Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Peking, May 26.—In addition to the appointment of General Chao Chun as Chiangchun of Szechuen and also acting Director of Military Affairs, General Tsao Kun is appointed Director of General Defence Measures in Szechuen, with Chang Chin-yao as Assistant Director.

Chen Yi's declaration of independence places Tsao Kun's Northern troops in a dangerous position, as the Yunnanese apparently occupy all the Szechuen cities on the Upper Yangtsze and threaten Tsao Kun's troops on three sides. It is believed that the latter will retire towards Chungking.

The declaration of the independence of Szechuen has caused little excitement in Peking, as it had been expected for some time. Moreover, Szechuen was already practically independent.

Therefore, it is believed that its effect on the general situation will not be so great as if it had come earlier, although it constitutes a serious blow to the Peking Government.

Admiral Liu Kwang-hsiung has arrived in Peking and has been received in audience by Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Chengtu, May 21.—Tomorrow, Governor Chen Yi will declare the independence of Szechuen. He is issuing a proclamation to the people and another to the army.

Today, General Feng addressed a large meeting at the Y.M.C.A. He said that his brigade would exert the utmost energy to protect the people and prevent robbers looting.

Gen. Feng is Hopeful

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 26.—According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, General Feng Kuo-chang has telegraphed to President Yuan Shih-k'ai to the effect that he hopes to reach a satisfactory agreement with the provincial delegates now assembled at Nanking.

The Government has telegraphed to the independent states about the retirement of the chief executive, to consider the retention of Yuan Shih-k'ai until the convocation of Parliament, or until the completion of his term of office, or, if he should retire immediately, he should retire in favor of Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, or he should only ask for leave and Li Yuan-hung should be acting President until the appointment by Parliament of a successor.

The Government asks the independent provinces to hasten their consideration in regard to these questions, so that the Government could take the necessary steps and prevent further fighting. This seems to indicate that the Nanking conference has proved a failure.

Independents Reply to Feng

The China Times declares that all the Fuchun of the Chunwuyuan of the five Independent provinces (Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Chekiang) have jointly replied to General Feng Kuo-chang's request to send delegates to discuss peace, as follows:—

"Your message says that it is advisable to stop the dispute and to give the people rest and to check any foreign interference: that is what we are aiming at also but your first message about the compromise is not clear and we did not give any reply. The Fuchun of our Chunwuyuan agree in the view that unless Yuan retires and leaves China the present situation in China will never be solved.

"The reasons for this view have been stated individually and there is no need to repeat them here. If you do not agree there is no use to negotiate. The truce has been arranged between the Commanders-in-Chief of both armies in Szechuen only and it is only effective in Szechuen. If Yuan remains in office for a day the public indignation will last for a day.

"The army and the people of the five provinces are advocating to push on their armies and we have no way to stop them and moreover in all the other provinces the wishes of the people are the same, and even though the five provinces might stop fighting yet there are others who will carry on. The present fightings do not allow of any peace to be negotiated and the words Yiho (negotiate peace) do not apply in the present case.

"By Yuan's abdication the troubles could be stopped. This idea is held by all. There is no disagreement and there is no need for negotiations. All the people desire is that after Yuan abdicates and the fightings are stopped that the people will jointly consider the problems."

Conference Is Concluded

According to the Asiatic Daily News, the conference at Nanking has concluded its sessions and wired on May 24th to the Peking Government and the south western provinces to send representatives to negotiate peace and it is expected that the peace negotiations will be effected in the middle of June.

YU-YUEN ROAD

We have for sale some of the choicest building lots on Yu-yuen Road, varying in size from 2 to 10 mow and in price according to location. We shall be pleased to show you these and other lots at your convenience.

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MANY MORE REVERSES FOR ITALIAN FORCES

Austrians Claim Capture Of 24,000 Prisoners, 251 Cannon and 101 Maxims

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 24.—Eastern theater.—In the district of Pulkarn, southeast of Riga, German troops ejected the Russians from a trench situated between the two lines and captured 16 prisoners.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, May 24.—Italian theater.—North of the Sugana valley, the Austrians and Hungarians occupied the ridge from Salubio to Borgo. On the frontier ridge south of the Sugana valley, the Italians have been ejected from the mountain of Kempel.

Further south, the Italians are defending the heights east of Val d'Assa and the fortified district Asiago and Arsiero. The armored position on the Campo Longo is in Austro-Hungarian hands.

The Austro-Hungarian troops have further approached Val d'Assa and the Posina valley. Since the beginning of the attack 24,000 Italians have been made prisoners, including 524 officers, and 251 cannon, 101 machine-guns and 16 mine-throwers have been captured.

In the section of the highland of Doberdo, artillery duels temporarily have been very violent. At Monfalcone an Italian attack was repulsed.

An Austro-Hungarian flying squadron bombed the railway station of Periacarnia.

During the evacuation of Austro-Hungarian towns by the enemy, a part of the Italian populace began to follow them. Whoever thus leaves his country will be responsible under the law of joining the enemy.

Berlin, May 19.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: It is reported from the Hague: The Dutch naval department communicates that the conferences held between Lieutenant Canters and the German officials in Berlin regarding the sinking of the Tubantia have given no definite result. After the examination of some pieces of metal found in the boats of the Tubantia, the German Admiralty Staff admitted that they they are from a torpedo belonging to a German submarine.

The commander of the submarine has declared that no torpedo was fired on April 16 against the Tubantia, but, on April 6, a torpedo was fired against a British man-of-war. The Dutch Government will insist on a thorough investigation of the case, in order to establish clearly the responsibility in the Tubantia case.

Vienna reports the verbal text of an order given on May 11, by the Italian Lieutenant-General Dechaurand and which was found in possession of a captured captain of the 64th Italian infantry regiment. In the order it is stated that the main line of resistance which ought to be defended is the line Monte Maronia-Malga-Pradi-Bertoldi-Soglio d'Aspio. Further, it is stated that this line on both wings has been re-inforced by works lying further back between Alegemalegna and Baito di Marchi on the other side.

The main *points d'appui* are to include Capi Saldi, Monte Maronia, Costa d'Agra and Malga Ploverna. The most important points according to the order are to be Monte Roson, Soglio d'Aspia, where the utmost resistance must be made, as the loss of one of these points would endanger the whole line.

The order further states that Monte Maronia has to be defended in case of an attack on the Terragnola valley and the Leno valley, since its evacuation would also necessitate the evacuation of these valleys.

The Italian headquarters report now states that the Italian troops have retired from their advanced positions into their main positions, while, on the contrary, the report of the Austro-Hungarian headquarters says that the Austro-Hungarians have conquered Soglio d'Aspio, Loston, Costa d'Agra and Maronia, which, however, in the order of the Italian Lieutenant-General are not called advanced, but main positions, which should be kept to the utmost. The newspapers point out that the publication of the Austro-Hungarian headquarters bulletins has been interdicted by the Italian censor.

Thus the Italian people are informed about events only by the official Italian reports, which state that the Italian troops have been withdrawn into new positions, while, in reality, it has been the result of sanguinary fights which have inflicted on the Italians heavy losses of dead, wounded and prisoners.

According to a report of Reuter, Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement in the House of Commons that the Pope had intervened with Germany to relinquish the submarine warfare. The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares that such a statement does not correspond with the facts.

The Pope has declared his willingness to Germany and the United States to compromise the questions pending between the two nations. The German Emperor, in the meantime, with reference to the answer given to America by the German Government, has thanked the Pope for his good intentions.

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Garden Fete This Afternoon; Song Recital This Evening



Mme. Augette Foret

This is the big day of the year for the American Woman's Club. In the afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, the annual garden party takes place. In the evening at 9.15 what promises to be a charmingly artistic song recital by Mme. Augette Foret is billed for the Lyceum Theater. Part of the proceeds of this entertainment goes to augment the funds of the club and these funds are used for various good local purposes.

The garden party is to take place near the home of Prof. M. P. Walker at St. John's University Grounds, Jessfield. The party has been underway for weeks ahead, and all plans for it are complete. Through Admiral Winterhalter's courtesy, the splendid band of the U. S. S. Brooklyn will furnish music for the fete. Special attention is called to the fact that the entrance to the grounds is by the gate at the end of Jessfield Road near Ferry Road.

Mme. Foret's concert in the evening will be a rare treat for Shanghai music lovers since she has delighted large audiences in London, Paris and the principal cities in the United States and Japan. Her costumes are not only beautiful but are in the exact modes prevalent when the old French and English ballads and folk-songs that she sings, were composed.

Was In London August 4, 1914

Mme. Augette is a personality. A reviewer recently said of her:

"Augette Foret is inimitable in her songs of long ago of England and Ireland and Scotland; of arlettes and bergerettes and folk-songs of France; of folk songs of Belgium and Russia and Poland and Servia and Alsace. At her concert last Friday night she established herself as an artiste with a beautiful soprano voice, soul and magnetism, pronounced individuality and personal charm, natural daintiness, delightful piquancy and a manner of changing her personality through various costumes that was entrancing."

Saw Beginning of War

Augette Foret has sung in all the great musical centers of the world. She was in London on memorable August 4, 1914. She was a guest at the Savoy hotel and had wandered down along to Trafalgar Square. Describing her experience in an interview yesterday, she said:

'There were thousands upon thousands of people but all was quiet and subdued. There was wafted through the air the music of England and Russia and France. It was a glorious night and it seemed to me the entire effect might properly be titled the Overture 1914 composed by Humanity.

'Awaiting German Decision'

"I walked over to a big policeman and asked him what it was all about. He looked down at me with a look of inquiry whether I sought conversation or information but he was quickly assured of the latter. He told me the throngs were awaiting the German decision.

"Later I sang at some of the detention camps and visited many of the hospitals. It was pitiful to see the trains of wounded come in and hear the calls, 'Who is here for Jones' or who is here for Smith."

"I saw King George and Lord Kitchener leave for Salisbury Square to review the Canadian troops. I pecked under Kitchener's hat and he doesn't look like he hates women half as much as he is made out."

U.S. IS INVESTIGATING REPORT IRISH REVOLT WAS ORGANIZED THERE

Statement Made by John Devoy, Editor of the Gaelic American

NO EVIDENCE YET OBTAINED

Only Question That Can Be Considered Is the Violation Of Neutrality

Washington, April 28.—An intimation was made today in official circles that the Government was investigating statements of John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, indicating that the revolt in Ireland was engineered in this country. "We have not got the evidence—yet," was the answer to inquiries whether the Government had ascertained whether Devoy had violated the neutrality laws.

Beyond private expressions, uncomplimentary to Mr. Devoy, there was no disposition in official quarters to pay attention to his editorial in The Gaelic American in which he attacked President Wilson's personal character in connection with allegations that the Government gave information of the expedition headed by Sir Roger Casement to the British Government. Copies of the paper containing the editorial are to be examined by the officials concerned.

If the investigation shows that Devoy and others in this country had a part in plans to bring about the uprising in Ireland, the Department of Justice will take up the matter and consider whether the neutrality laws have been violated.

When Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, was told today, that Michael F. Doyle, a Philadelphia lawyer, had stated that he tried yesterday to get in communication with Mr. Tumulty by telephone from the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to arrange an interview between President Wilson and Mrs. George Henry Newman, a sister of Sir Roger Casement. Mr. Tumulty said: "Let him submit his request in writing" He added that if Mr. Doyle's request come he would follow the practice of referring it to the State Department for a report as to what course should be pursued.

Gunboat Shelled Rebels

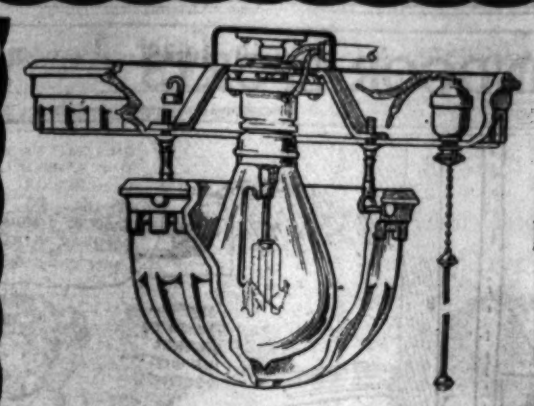
Belfast, April 27, (via London, April 28.)—Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Sinn Fein Society in Dublin, was shelled by a gunboat during the rioting early this week in the Irish capital, according to official statements given out here.

The Belfast News Letter today publishes the following statement:

"The police authorities desire the widest publicity in your district of the following: 'During the night (Wednesday?) a royal naval reserve gunboat shelled Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Sinn Fein force, and it was subsequently occupied. Meanwhile large reinforcements have arrived in Dublin. In other portions of the city the situation is well in hand and repairs to the railway line are being effected rapidly.'"

News has been received here of the safe return to Dublin of Lord Basil Blackwood, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Murray Graham, who came to Belfast before the outbreak of the disorders in Dublin.

The news of the shelling and capture of Liberty Hall, a ramshackle building, the rear of which is toward the Liffey River, caused the greatest satisfaction here.



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Brascolites do not depend on the color, shape or height of the ceiling. They carry, as it were, their own ceiling.

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The Brascolite System is daily being installed to replace both direct reflected and indirect lighting systems—architects and lighting engineers are specifying Brascolites for new buildings in America and Europe.

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BLOCKADE IS LEGAL, GREAT BRITAIN INSISTS

Based On Admitted Principles Of International Law, Says Latest Note

PLEADS MODERN CHANGES

Its Enforcement Held To Be Carefully Adjusted To New Conditions

Washington, April 25.—The latest British note in answer to American protests against allied interference with neutral trade, made public tonight at the State Department, contends that the practices complained of are "juridically sound and valid' and that the relief which neutrals seek is rather to be obtained by the mitigation of necessary hardships than by "abrupt changes either in the theory or application of a policy based upon admitted principles of international law carefully adjusted to the altered conditions of modern warfare."

It discloses that "an impartial and influential commission" has been appointed to find ways to minimize delays, and pledges the Allies to make their restraints on trade as little burdensome to neutrals as possible. The note, in which the French Government concurs, reiterates the military necessity of regulating commerce to neutrals contiguous to Germany, and justifies the effectiveness of the blockade which was challenged by the last American note. More diplomatic correspondence over the issue is expected to follow.

Neutral Rights in Balance

The unanimity of sentiment among the world's neutrals for the protection of neutral rights is recognized in the British note, which refers to the subject in terms embracing not the rights of trade alone. It says in conclusion:

"His Majesty's Government have noted with sincere satisfaction the intimation contained in the concluding passages of the United States note of the intention of the United States to undertake the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights.

"The first act of this war was the unprovoked invasion by the enemy of neutral territory—that of Belgium—which, he was solemnly pledged by treaty to protect. The disregard of neutral rights has since been extended to naval warfare by the wanton destruction of neutral merchant ships on the high seas, regardless of the lives of those on board. His Majesty's Government welcome any combination of neutral nations, under the lead of the United States, which would exert an effective influence to prevent the violation of neutral rights, and they cannot believe that they or their allies have much to fear from any combination for the protection of those rights which takes an impartial and comprehensive view of the conduct of this war and judges it by a reasonable interpretation of the generally accepted provisions of international law and by the rules of humanity that have hitherto been approved by the civilized world."

At he outset the note suggests that the American complaint is not so much that shipments intercepted really were intended for use in the European neutral countries to which they were dispatched as that the dispatch of goods to Great Britain's enemy had been frustrated by methods not hitherto employed by belligerents.

"It would seem," says the note, "to be a fair reply to such a contention that new devices for dispatching goods to the enery must be met by new methods of applying the fundamental and acknowledged principles of the right to intercept such trade."

Sea Search Difficult

At some length the note argues the impossibility of making searches at sea for various reasons, among which are weather, the size of modern steamships, and the manner in which contraband has been concealed. A report from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the grand fleet, based upon his experiences of eighteen months, is included. After summing up the circumstances which it is contended work for less hardship upon trade by sending ships to port for search instead of searching them at sea, besides the added danger of submarine attack while search is in progress, Admiral Jellicoe's report concludes by saying:

"The difference between the British and the German procedure is that we have acted in the way which causes the least discomfort to neutrals. Instead of sinking neutral ships engaged in trade with the enemy, as the Germans have done in so many cases, in direct contravention of their own prize regulations, we examine them, giving as little inconvenience as modern naval conditions will allow, sending them into port only where this becomes necessary."

The note adds that a further reason for taking ships into harbor is the necessity for close examination of all suspected persons, which has been made necessary by "the German practice of misusing United States passports to procure a safe conduct for military persons and agents."

Proofs of Destination

At great length the note discusses the question of proofs of the destination of contraband.

"The right of a belligerent to intercept contraband on its way to his enemy," it says, "is fundamental and incontestable, and ought not to be restricted to intercepting contraband which happens to be accompanied on board the ship by proofs sufficient to condemn it. What is essential is to determine whether or not the goods were on their way to the enemy. If they were, a belligerent is entitled to detain them, and having regard to the nature of the struggle in which the Allies are engaged, they are compelled to take the most effectual steps to exercise that right."

In a long discussion of Prize Court procedure the note gives assurances that the Orders in Council do not override international law, and that the Prize Court has full power to decide that any given act under those orders is illegal and to entertain any claim for compensation on that basis. That assurance seemingly is borne out by the recent decision of the Privy Council in the case of the Zamora, handed down since the note was drafted, which secures to neutrals the right to invoke international law before the British Prize Court as against the orders of the British Government.

At in a previous note in answer to the contention that commerce of the United States is being destroyed by the British interferences, figures issued by the United States Department of Commerce are quoted to show that exports to the Scandinavian countries and Holland increased from $97,000,000 in 1913 to $235,000,000 in 1915.

"In the face of such figures," says the note, "it seems impossible to accept the contention that the Prize Court procedure in Great Britain has practically destroyed much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries in Europe, and the inference is suggested that if complaints have been made to the Administration at Washington by would-be exporters, they emanated not from persons who desired to engage in genuine commerce with the neutral contries, but from those who desired to despatch goods to the enemy under cover of a neutral destination and who found it more difficult to conceal the real facts from the Prize Court under the new procedure."

At this point the note takes up the American contention that goods comprising part of the common stock of the neutral country to which they are consigned should not be intercepted. It replies that "the question of whether goods dispatched to a neutral port were intended to become part of the mass of merchandise for sale in that country is one of fact." It declares that when the Allies found it necessary to intercept shipments of cotton to Sweden "it transpired that though the quays and warehouses of Gothenburg were congested with cotton, there was none available for the use of the spinners in Sweden." It adds that contracts falling into British hands proved that goods were not intended for the consumption of neutrals to whom they were consigned, but were bound to Germany.

Consigned to German Agents

"However sound the principle that goods intended for incorporation in the common stock of a neutral country should not be treated as contraband may be in theory," says the note, "it is one that can have but little application to the present imports of the Scandinavian countries.

"The circumstances of a large number of these shipments negative any conclusion that they are bona-fide shipments for the importing countries. Many of them are made to persons who are apparently nominees of enemy agents, and who never figured before as importers of such articles. Consignments of meat products are addressed to lightermen and dock laborers. Several thousands of tons of such goods have been found documented for a neutral port and addressed to firms which do not exist there. Large consignments of similar goods were addressed to a baker, to the keeper of a small private hotel, or to a maker of musical instruments. Will it be contended that such imports ought to be regarded as bona-fide shipments intended to become part of the common stock of a country?

"In the presence of facts such as those indicated above, the United States Government will, it is believed, agree with his Majesty's Government that no belligerent could in modern times submit to be bound by a rule that no goods could be seized unless they were accompanied by papers which established their destination to an enemy country, and that all detentions of ships and goods must uniformly be based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure. To press any such theory is tantamount to asking that all trade between neutral ports shall be free, and would thus render nugatory the exercise of sea power and destroy the pressure which the command of the sea enabled the Allies to impose upon their enemy.

"It is, of course, inevitable that the exercise of belligerent rights at sea, however reasonably exercised, must inconvenience neutral trade, and great pressure is being put upon the United States Government to urge the technical theory that there should be no interference at all with goods passing between neutral ports, and thus to frustrate the measures which the Allies have taken to intercept commerce on its way to or from the enemy."

Civil War Precedent

The note refers to the action taken by the United States during the civil war to stop such trade, and to the Supreme Court's doctrine of continuous voyage, given to cover all cases where there was an intention to thwart the blockade by "whatever means, direct or indirect."

"His Majesty's Government desire to assure the United States Government," the note continues, "that every effort is being made to distinguish between bona-fide neutral commerce and that which really is intended for the enemy. The task is one of exceptional difficulty, and the statistics show that a great volume of imports intended for the enemy must have passed through adjacent neutral countries during the war. As an instance, the imports of lard into Sweden during the year 1915 may be taken. In that year the total imports of lard into Sweden from all sources was 9,318 tons, of which no less than 9,029 tons came from the United States. In the three years before the war the average annual import of the same article was only 888 tons, of which 638 came from the United States. It is difficult to believe that the requirements of Sweden in respect of lard, even when every allowance is made for possible diversions of trade due to the war, could suddenly have increased tenfold in 1915. The inference, indeed, is irresistible that the greater part of these imports must have had another and an enemy destination."

The note argues at length to justify the effectiveness of the blockade and contends that the passage of commerce to a blockaded area across a land frontier or across an inland sea, never has been held to interfere with the effectiveness of a blockade.

"The objects with which the usual declaration and notification of a blockade are issued," says the note, "have been fully achieved. Again, the effectiveness of the work of the allied fleets, under the orders referred to, is shown by the small number of vessels which escape the allied patrols. It is doubtful whether there ever has been a blockade where the ships which slipped through bore so small a proportion to those which were intercepted. The best proof of a thoroughness of a blockade is to be found in its results. The great rise in price in Germany of many articles most necessary to the enemy in the prosecution of the present war must be well known to the United States Government."

Cotton Used For Army

Putting cotton on the contraband list, the note says, was forced by the accumulation of evidence that it was being used only for military purposes in Germany, and that its use for other purposes was prohibited.

To the American contention that "the curtailment of neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory and therefore illegal, cannot be admitted," the note replies:

"Although these measures may have been provoked by the illegal conduct of the enemy, they do not in reality conflict with any general principle of international law, of humanity, or of civilization; they are enforced with consideration against neutral countries and are therefore juridically sound and valid.

"Finally, his Majesty's Government desire to assure the United States Government that they will continue their efforts to make the exercise of what they conceive to be their belligerent rights as little burdensome to neutrals as possible."

Then, referring to steps taken to expedite examination of ships and cargoes, the note says:

"It is to such mitigations that the Allies and the neutrals concerned should look for the removal of difficulties now encountered rather than to abrupt changes either in the theory or application of a policy based upon admitted principles of international law, carefully adjusted to the altered conditions of modern warfare."

The note is about 13,000 words long and contains some appendices and a statement from the French Minister of Marine sustaining the view expressed by Admiral Jellicoe.



FIRES OF A DAY

The Fire Brigade received three calls yesterday. The first alarm sounded from the Hongkew Bell Tower at 8.30 a.m. and the Brigade proceeded as far as Medhurst College. A report then came to hand that a hut was in flames outside the Settlement limits.

No sooner had they returned from Chaufoong Road, than the ringing of the Sinza Bell Tower called them to Myburgh and Burkill Roads, where they found two houses in the block between Burkill and Bubbling Well Roads, alight. Being handicapped by want of hydrants in Myburgh Road, lines of hose had to be laid from Burkill Road, with the result that the fire ran along under the roofs up to the fire walls, and at the west side, passed round, and set the next house alight. After half an hour of hard work the fire was quelled. Six houses were involved. No. E A 887 Myburgh Road, where the fire started, was badly damaged, whilst the roofs and ceilings of the other five houses also suffered.

In the afternoon smoke was reported by the Central Bell Tower on Rue Edouard VII just opposite the French Central Police station. The brigade found the fire burning very fiercely towards the back of the premises, and one full hour was occupied, before the fire was extinguished. Nos. 113-116 all suffered damage of a varying character.

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- - Sporting - - News - -

WILL PLAY BASEBALL TODAY, BARRING RAIN

Shanghai Is To Meet Brooklyn; Club Have Hard Game To Open Season

Barring serious objection on the part of the weather, the Shanghai Baseball Club team will play the nine from the flagship Brooklyn at the Race Course this afternoon. It will be the first game of the season for the local players and a large crowd is expected. The game will begin at 3 o'clock.

The navy men have heard so much talk of preparedness that they have adopted the idea for this occasion. A large squad has been training on tiger meat for some time past. They will all be taken to the field and the ones that show the greatest savagery at sight of the enemy will be chosen for the game.

The Brooklyn line-up follows:—Hunter, Girous, Rosenberg, Hylton alias Dynamite, and Gahm, pitchers; Eysinger, catcher; Ryan and Daniels, first base; Beavers and Brenner, second; McGrath, short; Heubel, third; Haggerty, left field; Tangerman, center field; Sellers and Davidson, right field.

The following players of the Shanghai Club are requested to report for practice at 2.30. Walker, Wilhoit, Swan, Hadley, Morris, Ollerdessen, Crowell, Bower, Rasmussen, Roberts, Holliday, Mead, Pennywith and Chapman. From the showing made in practice the nine will be selected and the lineup arranged.

Won't Cut Down Racing Any More in England

But Turf Patrons Are Using Too Much Petrol; Restrictions Are Planned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—The Times states that Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has decided definitely to make no change in the racing arrangements for the present season.

The consumption of petrol by racegoers, owing to the abolition of railway facilities, is engaging the attention of the authorities. The Board of Trade concludes that supplies will not last the summer at the present rate of consumption and drastic restrictions on motoring for pleasure are being prepared.

Annual Sports Meet Of Public School Girls

The third athletic meeting of the Shanghai Public School for Girls took place at 2.30 yesterday afternoon at Hongkew Park, and until the rain intervened, the program ran on very successfully. A large number of friends and visitors were present, and tea was served.

When the rain came it was decided that the rest of the events would be run off on Monday, at the school. The full prize list will be published Tuesday. Most of the important events have been run off. The following acted as officials:—

Honorary Stewards:—Mr. R. D. Abraham, Mr. C. P. Dawson, Rev. S. J. Woodbridge, Mr. A. J. Stewart, Mr. P. Lanning, Mr. E. C. Pearce, Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, Mr. L. C. Healey, and Mrs. Stewart.

Starters:—Messrs. G. M. Billings, E. Cooke, A. Goldman, B. McLennan, S. Hore, R. Davey, J. Ferguson, L. Moses.

Judges:—Mrs. Murray, Miss Cardwell, Miss Simon, Miss Samson, Mrs. Garner, Dr. R. S. Ivy, Mrs. Merriman, Miss Radomski, Miss Diercking, Miss Martin, Miss Rasmussen, Miss Ware, R. Ross, H. Drake, Mrs. Billinghurst, Miss Taylor, Miss Manley, and Miss Astill.

Time Keepers:—Miss Simon, Miss Cardwell, and Miss Hoodless.

Sports Committee:—Misses F. Madar, A. Remedios, E. Day, F. Ferris, L. Allen, M. Bojeson, and Mrs. Murray.

Clerks of the Course:—Messrs. E. Minny, J. Turner, E. Haimovitch, and A. Souza.

Scottish Co. Shoot

The shoot of the Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C., for the May cup took place at the Range yesterday morning. The conditions were 7 shots and 1 sighter at 500 and 600 yards, Bisley conditions. The attendance was meagre. Members will note the new classification, based on the musketry records for 1915-1916. The following were the best scores in each class.

"A1" CLASS

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Score.	H'cap.	Total.
Pte. N. C. Brodie	27	30	57	—	57*
Sgt. A. Taylor	28	28	56	—	56
Pte. J. Macbeth	27	26	53	—	53

*1st win; also winner of spoon.

"A" CLASS

Sgt. P. Peebles	25	24	49	—	49†
Pte. P. G. Tate	20	24	44	3	41
Sgt. F. H. Lowe	22	19	41	—	41

†1st win; also winner of spoon.

"B" CLASS

L-Cpl. L. T. Stodart	31	22	53	—	53†
Pte. R. A. Bell	25	18	43	—	43
Pte. H. E. Campbell	22	20	42	—	42

†1st win, also winner of spoon.

"C" CLASS

Pte. A. J. Grant	25	24	49	—	49‡
L-Cpl. N. Burns	22	23	45	—	45
Pte. R. Paterson	13	13	26	—	26

‡1st win on special trophy—"Shanghai Stores."

American Aeroplane Attacked by Mob of Mexicans



LIEUT HERBERT A. D'ARGUE. ©INTL FILM SERVICE.

This photograph shows the United States army aeroplane which was attacked by Mexicans at Chihuahua. In the foreground is Lieutenant D'Argue, pilot of the machine. A guard was placed over the aeroplane by General Guiterrez after the attack, but the Mexicans continued to gather about the machine, muttering denunciations against "Gringos." D'Argue was not injured.

Lawn Bowls

The following teams of the Lawn Bowls Club will play at 4.15 this afternoon:

Mr. Allen's team	Mr. Crewe-Read's team
Rink No. 1	
W. N. C. Allen (skip)	O. Crewe-Read (skip)
J. Park	D. M. Graham
G. Dunlop	E. Payne
E. C. Emmett	A. Taylor
Rink No. 2	
L. Evans (skip)	J. T. Disselduff (skip)
C. E. Pearson	J. P. Lowe
W. Gater	J. Quin
F. L. Marshall	W. J. Gande
Rink No. 3	
J. C. Thomson (skip)	J. C. Macdougall (skip)
D. MacGregor	R. A. Lawson
V. Grundy	J. J. Sheridan
W. A. Ogden	J. Valentine
Rink No. 4	
A. D. Bell (skip)	C. M. Bain (skip)
R. Simmons	S. Hammond
F. A. Sampson	H. Browett
E. M. Ross	A. G. Mossop
Rink No. 5	
H. B. Stewart (skip)	G. L. Campbell (skip)
J. Ross Young	A. Gray
G. R. Wingrove	B. Hunting
F. B. Walker	W. Dutton
Rink No. 6	
F. Large (skip)	E. Hunter (skip)
C. W. Marshall	J. Naylor
H. M. Gorton	W. M. Calderwood
A. W. Starling	Dr. J. W. Ross
Rink No. 7	
W. J. Vine (skip)	E. Wheen (skip)
A. Wragge	E. M. Reid
J. V. C. Davis	H. W. Daldy
A. W. Dewhurst	J. Frost

S.R.C. v. Yangtszepoo Bowling Club

The first match between the above clubs will be held on the Shanghai Recreation Club green tomorrow, the 28th inst. at 3.30 p.m. The following have been selected to play for the S. R. C.

Messrs. W. J. Ward (skip), F. Jones, R. Phillips, P. W. Reeves.

Messrs. R. J. Bowerman (skip), W. Featherstonhaugh, F. Milner, S. M. Wallace.

Messrs. J. Manwaring (skip), A. Eek, W. Milner, H. S. Smyth.

Messrs. H. Veitch (skip), E. F. White, J. E. Lucas, E. Prince.

Reserves: Messrs. E. Thomas, S. Green, G. H. Purcell.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, May 26, 1916.

45. Staff Appointments. Major H. W. Pilcher has been appointed Director of Infantry Training on the Staff. Captain G. H. Godfrey has been appointed Engineer Staff Officer.

Major Pilcher will exercise general supervision of infantry training, with a special view to securing uniformity and arrange parades for combined training.

Captain Godfrey will, in addition to the duties of Engineer Staff Officer, supervise the Maritime Co. and the Motor Car Co.

46. Promotions. Engineer Co. Lieut C. D. Pearson to be Captain. A. Co. British. Lieut G. M. Billings to be Captain.

46. Leave.—Five months leave is granted to 2-Lieut F. R. Newman from May 15.

48. Examination.—A Board of Officers composed as under will assemble at the Town Hall (Officers' and N. C. Os.' Rooms) on Friday, June 9 at 5.15 p.m., to superintend a written examination of members recommended for Commissions:

Major H. W. Pilcher.
Capt. C. H. Godfrey.
Capt. R. H. Gaskin.

Candidates will be informed through the O. C. their Units, in what subjects they will be examined.

'A' Co. Rifle Meeting

The annual rifle meeting of "A" Company, British, S.V.C., will be held tomorrow morning under Bisley conditions. Firing begins at 7.30.

The competitions to be fired are: The Mih-ho-loong Cup, Old Captain's Prize, The Swiss Cup, and the Ladies Competition. The result of the drawing for the last is as follows:—

Ladies.	Champions.
Miss Ruth Ferguson	Pte. G. H. Forshaw.
Miss Meta Lang	L-Cpl. E. A. G. May.
Mrs. G. McMurdo	L-Cpl. F. H. Forde.
Mrs. F. Lloyd	L-Cpl. G. C. Purton.
Miss N. Macdonald	Pte. A. Cabeldu.
Mrs. H. Forrester	Pte. J. D. Read.
Mrs. W. J. Monk	Pte. J. R Mansham.
Miss Cecilia Monk	Pte. W. C. Smith.
Miss Jean Monk	L-Cpl. E. W. Godfrey.
Miss E. Crawford	Sergt. R. W. Wells.
Miss G. L. Burgill	Pte. C. E. Cameron.
Miss W. Sharp	Lieut. W. J. Monk.
Miss V. Loam	Pte. H. Forrester.
Mrs. E. C. Emmett	Pte. G. Dunlop.
Miss Stanley	Sergt. G. H. Snow.
Miss Trueman	Pte. E. T. Forretier.
Miss K. Trueman	Capt. G. M. Billings.
Miss Wheen	Pte. L. Garner.
Mrs. Bowden	Sergt. W. Smith.
Mrs. Matheson	Pte. N. Macdonald.
Miss Macphail	Pte. R. A. Russell.
Mrs. A. D. R. de Jonge	Pte. A. E. R. de Jonge.
Mrs. W. R. Wells	Sergt. G. Mayne.
Mrs. H. J. Blatchford	Q.M.S. F. P. Bartley.
Mrs. G. H. Cole	Pte. R. H. Rowlatt.
Miss Rona Cole	Col. Sergt. St. G. R. Clark.
Miss Alice Morton	Pte. E. O. Wilson
Miss Olga Morton	Cpl. N. Matheson.
Mrs. Purton	L-Cpl. J. H. Teesdale.
Miss Purton	Pte. H. J. Blatchford.
Mrs. Fraser	Pte. E. W. Marshall.
Mrs. J. E. Cameron	Corpl. F. E. Hodges.
Miss D. C. Gotcham	Pte. G. T. Symons.
Mrs. F. E. Hodges	Pte. E. L. Allen.
Mrs. J. D. Read	Q.M.S. F. P. Bartley.
Mrs. C. W. Marshall	Pte. G. Dunlop.
Miss Doris Marshall	Pte. G. T. Symons.
Miss Ena Marsahll	L-Cpl. F. H. Forde.
Mrs. G. Mayne	Pte. R. H. Rowlatt.

Tiffin will be provided by Mr. C. Shepherd of Shepherds' Cafe and also afternoon tea for the lady friends of the company after the completion of the 600 yards of the Ladies Shoot which should be finished about 4 p.m.

Cricket

A cricket game between the following teams will be played on the Cricket Club's grounds, at 2 o'clock this afternoon:

Club Team:—Messrs. B. L. Cheetham, E. O. Cumming, W. J. Hawkings, P. T. Hollander, R. Grimshaw, A. H. Leslie, H. Middleton, K. E. Newman, S. Wheeler, L. R. Wheen, C. A. S. Williams and W. Moule (Capt.).

Reserves—H. Langley and Geo. Howell.

Volunteer Team:—Messrs. H. J. Cooper, A. J. Daniels, W. J. Haynes, T. Macdonald, F. Milner, W. J. Monk, G. Morris, E. G. Tait, W. C. D. Turner, C. C. Whitehead, T. W. R. Wilson and E. W. Stagg (Capt.).

Reserve—D. Campbell.

There will be no match for the 2nd string of the S.C.C., as the Customs Club have been unable to raise a team.

St. John's University Alumni Day Program

This is Alumni Day at St. John's University and for the occasion a splendid program has been arranged as follows:

1.00 p.m.—Lunch.

2.00 p.m.—In the Alumni Hall: Selection by the University Band; Roll call; Alumni Song; Introductory remarks by Dr. E. S. Tyau; Address by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott; Dramatic Performance by S. J. A. D. Club; Selection by the University Band.

3.15 p.m.—On the lawn: May Pole Dance by Young Ladies of St. Mary's Hall; Games and sports for adults; Games for children.

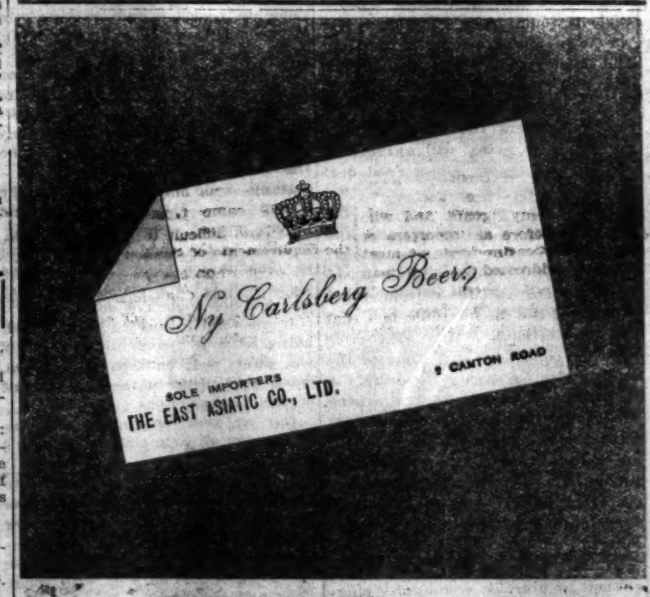
5.00 p.m.—On the lawn: Selections by the University Band; Distribution of souvenirs to Alumni and their children; Prize distribution; Tea and Refreshments.

Committees for the Day

Program Committee:—T. K. M. Siao, Chairman; Y. S. Day and A. S. Fred. Chur.

Reception Committee:—D. C. Jui, Chairman; O. Z. Li, H. T. Wei, Y. Y. Tsu, H. Y. Hsu, Z. T. Man, Mrs. F. L. H. Pott, Mrs. F. C. Cooper, Mrs. G. N. Steiger, Mrs. J. A. Ely, Mrs. T. K. M. Siao, Mrs. A. S. F. Chur.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Owing to a new depression approaching our regions, overcast and gloomy weather, with threats of rain, is expected here. Bad weather on the Sea of China, because of a depression passing the south of the Philippines.

SHANGHAI, MAY 27, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The British Blockade and Neutral Rights

The New York Times discusses the British reply to the American protest against the working of the blockade and the infringement of neutral rights as follows. A digest of the reply itself will be found on another page of today's issue of The China Press.

WE have pointedly refused to mix up the two unrelated questions of Germany's slaughter of American citizens and England's hampering of American trade when the Berlin Government made a suggestion to that effect. It is plain, therefore, that we cannot act affirmatively upon the proposal made by the British Government in the note published this morning, that we join with other neutral nations in an effort "to prevent the violation of neutral rights," since such a joint commission would naturally have to concern itself first of all with the gravest class of offenses, those committed by German submarines, and then with blockade matters. These are questions which we must take up separately, in our own time and in our own way.

The spirit of candor and friendliness in which the London note discusses interferences with trade is manifested in the declaration, now made to us for the second time, that the Orders in Council do not control the British prize courts. Those tribunals are free to declare illegal acts in contravention of international law, and aggrieved neutrals may appeal to the law of nations against seizures and condemnations in violation thereof. This makes it evident that when our shippers can make out a good case they will not be made to suffer wrongs without redress. That puts a world of difference between the seizure of goods and the killing of passengers.

Further evidence or argument will be required to convince our Government that the blockade is impartial in its application. The note makes the point that since it is manifestly impossible to put a stop to Germany's importation of goods across an inland sea from Scandinavia or across a land frontier, as from Holland, a blockade that fails to inclose such inaccessible parts of an enemy's territory is nevertheless binding and to be respected. That is a matter, we imagine, for the consideration of some future international conference. A much stronger point is made when the note cites conditions of short supplies and high prices now known to prevail in Germany as proof of the blockade's effectiveness. Effectiveness is first among the conditions that make a blockade binding upon neutrals.

The figures of our greatly swollen exports to neutral countries from which Germany is supposed to receive goods that thus evade the blockade are too convincing to admit of much dispute. Besides, in the packers' cases it was openly admitted in the prize court that goods shipped to Sweden and Denmark had Germany as their real destination. Once more England cites in justification of her acts our own blockade procedure and the decisions of our courts during the civil war. Like cases call for like law. All will be diligently scrutinized for unlikeness. We have as a present reliance for freedom from molestation for our commerce the announced purpose of the Allies to minimize delays and "make their restraints on trade as little burdensome to neutrals as possible." Beyond that is the appeal to international law in prize court adjudication of acts done under the municipal law of Great Britain and France.

An Argument Settled

A number of persons got up a controversy in Chicago as to why a dog turns around before lying down. B. L. T. settled it in his column in the Tribune as follows: Because he can't do it after he lies down.

MUNICIPAL MUSIC

By Frederic J. Haskin

BALTIMORE, Md., May 1.—This city arises to challenge the dictum that the American people want nothing but rag-time. The municipal government is trying the experiment of furnishing its citizens with musical classics of the sort that are generally supposed to put the tired business man to sleep. It is furnishing these classics in an unromantic, business-like way, exactly as it supplies police and fire protection. And the ordinary citizen, who if he lived up to his reputation would flee from Wagner as from a plague, is stepping all over his neighbors in the rush to get tickets.

The Baltimore Symphony Orchestra is an interesting and significant development. It may point the way to a real popularization of the classics in this country, such as obtains in Europe. It has gone far enough pretty well to explode the theory that so-called "heavy" music goes over the heads of those who lack special musical training. The problem is not one of lowering the program to meet the average man's taste. It is one of lowering the price to meet the average man's pocket-book.

The Symphony Orchestra turns the trick by getting its appropriation from the city council. There is no individual benevolence or philanthropy connected with the proceeding at any point. The tax-paper foots the whole bill. There is nothing to prevent any other city from establishing a similar series of classical concerts, irrespective of whether or no the wealthier element of the community is interested enough to come forward with financial backing. If the experience of this city means anything, it means that the tax-payers are quite willing to support their own orchestra.

There has been no attempt to compromise with the taste for what we have been calling "popular" music, no slipping down a little Beethoven between a waltz and a song-medley. The audience takes its classics straight. A typical program is made up of a Schumann symphony, Wagner overtures and preludes, and a Saint-Saens concerto.

The advertisements announcing the date of each concert summarize the reception that these programs have been meeting. They carry a standing line "All Seats Sold." The management knows that it can count on selling every ticket within an hour or so after opening the box-office, where the waiting line is a block long. As the orchestra is a municipal one, however, every citizen has a right to know when and where the concert will be held, so that if he cares to come and stand up, he may get a chance to do it as long as the standing-room lasts.

Admission costs twenty-five and fifty cents. In view of the numbers turned away at each concert, there is some talk of taking the tabernacle where Billy Sunday is holding a revival at present, and giving a ten-cent concert there after his departure. The tabernacle holds twenty thousand people, and ought to give everybody a chance to get a seat.

The audience is drawn from all classes. The twenty-five cent price is within the reach of practically everyone, and the quality of the music is such that "society" turns out in force. Some of the big stores have been giving certain of their employes a special chance to attend, but for the most part the public makes its own arrangements and adjusts its duties and engagements so as to be there, with the same precision that it manages to have an evening free for the movies.

The orchestra promises to be a valuable accessory in the development of local music. It produces the work of Baltimore composers, of whom the city boasts several. It has also adopted the policy of fostering local pride and adding an intimate touch to the programs by securing, when possible, native Baltimoreans who have risen to musical fame for the soloists on each occasion. For instance, at the February 11 concert, Miss Mabel Garrison of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang. Miss Garrison was originally a Baltimore girl. On April 14, the soloist was Ernest Hutcheson, who is an Australian by birth, but who lived for some years in Baltimore.

Another feature of the orchestra is the work it does in connection with the schools. The rule has been made that the final rehearsal for each program shall be given at some one of the local schools, thus affording twelve or fifteen hundred young people a chance to hear some real music. Each school performance is preceded by a short talk, clearing up some of the fundamental points connected with the particular forms of composition concerned, and giving a sketch of the life and significance of the composer. That such explanations can not be regarded as entirely unnecessary was illustrated at one of the recent rehearsals. An audience of 1,500 girls whose ages ranged from twelve to nineteen years was asked what they understood by a "symphony" Only thirty of them knew what the word meant, and a large proportion had never heard it before.

The same educational idea is carried out at the concerts themselves by printing little sketches on composer, composition and orchestra in the program. The audience reads them in the intermission instead of the usual time-worn jokes and fashion hints, and seems to take kindly to the idea judging by the way its members concentrate.

The development of the orchestra is in itself an interesting story. Baltimore has a municipal band, which gives concerts in the parks, and for a time moved around with a portable band-stand playing for crowds who danced on the pavement. Since then, the city has worked out a plan for a municipal dance hall. But certain musical enthusiasts, including Mayor Preston and Mr. F. R. Huber of the Peabody Institute, decided that it would be a good thing to use the band in leading a sort of public singing-bee.

Mr. Huber in particular has some definite theories as to the psychological effect and value of public singing in chorus. He believes that it is one of the most potent influences for cementing good feeling among the singers, and for developing sentiments of patriotism and loyalty. He points to the political and sentimental solidity of the German nation as an example. Chorus singing is one of the leading indoor sports in Germany, and a gathering of any sort there is likely to be marked by bursts of melody.

Germany is lucky in having a rich stock of simple, melodious songs to draw on, which everybody knows. We have something of the same sort in this country, in our darky melodies, and ballads of the old school. Baltimore's musical leaders believed that it would be a good thing for the town if the people turned out and made such music in concert. Anyone who has joined in the chorus of a patriotic or sentimental ballad and remembers the emotions that are prone to arise, will agree that Mr. Huber's theory has a good deal in it.

With the co-operation of the mayor, it was put into practice and it worked well. The first concert drew a crowd of fifteen hundred enthusiasts out to Mt. Vernon Place in spite of the discouraging fact that it was raining. More favorable weather conditions saw some of the crowds rise to twenty thousand. A rather unexpected obstacle arising in the fact that many people did not know the words even of such songs as "Swanee River", and "Old Kentucky Home", was overcome by throwing the text upon the Washington Monument by means of a magic lantern.

Thus the general public got a chance to practice community singing, and enjoyed itself in the process, but certain limitations in the case soon became apparent. The highest class of musical compositions were of course out of the question under the circumstances. The enthusiasts decided that Baltimore needed a symphony orchestra.

There are several ways to go about getting symphony music before the public. The symphony orchestra as a business proposition in private hands has to pitch its prices in the higher octaves. Sixty or seventy instrumental artists of the first quality under the direction of a leader who must be something of a musical genius make an expensive luxury. Another alternative is to have an orchestra backed by private individuals, who are willing to contribute something toward putting good music within reach of the people. Or the orchestra may draw its funds partly from private sources and partly from the city treasury. There are several such orchestras in the country today. Baltimore, however, decided to go the whole road and put her orchestra entirely on a municipal basis. This is the first case of the kind in America of which there is any record.

It proved not so exceedingly expensive at that. The big attendance helped out, even at twenty-five cent prices. Mr. Huber donated his services as manager, but sixty first-class musicians—perhaps it would be better to call them artists—are salaried in the usual way. Mr. Gustav Strube, well-known as an authority on harmony as well as an orchestral conductor, acts as director. An initial appropriation of $6,000 was voted by the city for six concerts just to see how the plan would work. After three concerts, which conclusively demonstrated that it would work, the orchestra has $4,000 left. In other words, it did fifty per cent better financially than was expected.

There is little doubt that each succeeding year will see increasing attention paid to matters of art and æsthetics by American officialdom and authority. There is no country of the first rank where things artistic are so purely a matter of private concern as in the United States. Baltimore's orchestra is interesting as a sign of the times.

Imagination Without Dreaming the Secret of Material Success

By Arthur Brisbane

"Marconi has imagination without being a dreamer."

Thus Mr. Servias gave an explanation of material achievement and material success on big lines.

Without imagination a man may prosper relatively. He may live comfortably and die contented.

But at best such a man will only follow in beaten paths. He will only do what others have done before him.

He will not receive any of the great rewards which humanity offer to those whose imagination opens for the benefit of all new fields of thought, of successful material effort.

In material achievement there are two elements—executive force (which may be sub-divided into an indefinite number of classifications) and the great creative power, imagination.

Imagination enabled Marconi to see the possibility of sending electric messages without wires.

Had he been a dreamer, had he allowed his imagination to wander on indefinitely into notions of talking to other planets, the power of his imagination might have been in vain.

His imagination enabled him to see the possibility, and the lack of the dreamer's quality enabled him to realize it.

There were many men centuries ago who, in an abstract kind of way, knew that the earth was round. Their imaginations led them to the discovery of facts—and long before Galileo's recantation many men knew vaguely the truth of what he taught.

It took Galileo, a man of great imagination, not a dreamer, to demonstrate his truth to all the world.

It took Columbus, with imagination and courage, but none of the dreamer about him, to sail around the world to America and prove practically what is now known to every child.

Wherever you see great material success on a new line, you see imagination without dreaming. It took real power of imagination in Rockefeller to conceive and execute the construction of the Standard Oil monopoly.

It took the financial imagination of Morgan to conceive the idea of taking $500,000,000 worth of steel mills and welding them into the Steel Trust—no dreamer could have done this thing.

Many a dreamer had foreseen the steam engine, the steamboat and other great inventions, without result. At the right moment a man of imagination like Fulton came along and did the actual work that the dreamer could not do.

If you want to succeed in the world, cultivate your imagination. And if you want your children to succeed, encourage them in the development of their imaginations.

But let your imaginings and the imaginings of your children stop this side of dreamland.

Your brain's activity is divided into the conscious and sub-conscious departments. The conscious side of your mentality puts you into communication with the world, enables you to meet and to cope with conditions and individuals.

If you are to succeed materially, the conscious mind must control, direct and limit the activities of the sub-conscious mind with which the imagination does its work.

If your sub-conscious brain, in the departments of abstract thought, imagination and dreaming, be allowed to run away with the practical side, you may be a very great man in the far-distant future, but you may be sure that you will not succeed now.

The Earth's Greatest Men Are Dreamers

The world never recognizes these dreamers. The successful man admits limitations. He accepts conditions as they are. He uses his imagination only as long as it can carry him to individual success and comfort.

But the very greatest spirits among men are the spirits of dreamers.

These are the men who refuse to acknowledge any limitations save the limitations of absolute truth and of absolute possibility.

When nine-tenths of human beings were slaves, these dreamers refused to recognize slavery, and they died for their belief. Every man who led a great moral reform ahead of his time was a dreamer. And these dreamers, whose lives are scattered through history, each a tragedy and each a milestone on the path of civilization, did for civilization what a frontiersman does for a new country.

Jesus Christ was a dreamer. He saw the truth and preached it, although it meant death, and He knew that it meant death. The brotherhood that He preached nineteen hundred years ago has not yet been realized, but it will be realized in His name, and His teachings and His death will be eternal factors in its realization.

Slowly through the centuries the men of imagination who do not dream are working and striving, each doing his little part to realize the prophecies of the Great Dreamer.

Each compared to Him is as a tiny tallow dip compared to the noonday sun, but each is necessary.

Valorous Tradition Of Merchantmen

How They Have Employed Guns in Past and With What Effect Upon Their Own Status as Vessels of Commerce

By L. T. Field

(*New York Times*)

From time immemorial merchant and passenger vessels have been armed with the presumption—but only the presumption—that their armament was to be used for defensive purposes. As a matter of fact, our own naval history, as well as that of England and France, shows many instances where an armed merchantman actually engaged and defeated a regular naval vessel of the enemy. When the naval vessel won, the captured vessel was treated as though it had offered neither defense nor offense, and never in such a manner as to prejudice the right of merchant vessels similarly armed or to cause them to subscribe to the rules governing warships when entering a neutral port to discharge or to receive a cargo.

Mr. Lansing is the first statesman to draw a distinction between merchantmen armed for defense and those armed for offense. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to make a distinction in the manner suggested by the Secretary of State. A merchant vessel, for example, clears from a neutral port carrying guns pledged and acknowledged to be solely for defense. She encounters a submarine. The natural presumption of the Captain of the merchantmen is that his vessel is to be attacked without warning. He engages the submarine. His act in the light of his own Government would be purely defensive—in the light of naval precedent and in the light of German submarine methods. Yet Germany would certainly regard it as an offensive act. How would the neutral Government, which had given the vessel permission to proceed to sea as a merchantman armed only for defense, regard it?

Another complication is that, while the British Admiralty insists that all British merchantman now armed are armed only for defensive purposes and has laid down explicit rules as to what constitute defensive measures, the German Government brings up an alleged former Admiralty order which shows that such vessels are armed for the destruction of submarines, and has expressed its intention to regard all armed merchantmen as armed for offensive purposes.

As early as 1672 a British Royal Proclamation instructed all British merchant ships to carry arms. Not only that, but it instructed them "to assist and to defend each other against any enemy if attacked," to which end they were to be "well provided with muskets, small shot, hand grenades, and other ammunition."

A classical instance of merchant vessels using their armaments in a manner presumably regarded as offensive by Germany was the case of sixteen East Indiamen, under the command of Commodore Nathaniel Dace of the company's service and a French squadron composed of one line of battleship, three frigates, and a brig, under Admiral Linois, on February 14, 1804, off Pulo Auro. The merchantmen were ordered to lie to, a preliminary to surrender. Instead they gave battle and caused the French squadron to withdraw.

In August, 1800, the Exeter, an East Indiaman, ranged up alongside the Medee, a thirty-six-gun frigate, and demanded her surrender. It being dusk, the French Captain believed his vessel to be under the guns of a line-of-battle ship, and, considering defense fruitless, complied with the demand of the trader.

William Richardson, whose experiences afloat from 1788 to 1819 were published under the title of "A Mariner of England," gives several accounts of engagements between armed merchantmen and regularly commissioned naval craft. His father commanded a small vessel trading between the Tyne and the Thames. She mounted six guns and had loopholes through the coamings of the hatchways to fire small arms through. On one voyage, when off Flamborough Head, a cutter privateer hove in sight, and he relates what followed:

"It being war time, we immediately cleared away for action, so that we could fight, steer, and trim the sails below without a man on the upper decks. Thus prepared, we waited boldly for her; and she soon came, and passed so close ahead that we thought she would have carried away our jibboom. So my father hailed, and said if they did not keep further off he would fire into them. Their answer was: 'Fire and be damned!' Whether it was that a fleet of light colliers was coming up astern or seeing our resolution, I don't know, for she kept on her course toward the land and left us. She mounted ten guns and her decks were full of men."

Richardson also mentions that when he was at Falmouth in 1803 the Kitty, Captain Musgrave, an outward-bound South Sea whaler, arrived with a Spanish privateer of superior force, which she had captured in the Bay of Biscay after an hour's action.

In the war of 1812 many merchant ships owned at Boston carried dummy guns. But the ships of the Endicotts and Crowninshields of Salem used no such devices; they were armed with six-pounders and usually swung a "Long Tom" in the bow—hardly by location or character to be considered a defensive weapon. And they brought in prizes, too, which had been taken after "defensive" action, which merely meant that the merchantman had declined to surrender and had fought it out.

The Mount Vernon, Captain Darby, one of these American armed merchantmen sailing from Salem to Gibraltar in 1799, had several engagements with French and Spanish privateers, and in every case beat them off, the actions generally beginning by the trader opening fire before her assailants made any show of summoning her to stop. Captain Darby never hesitated, but realizing that it was a case of successful defense or capture, he attacked on sight. Did he use his guns for defensive or for offensive purposes?

In 1812 the Atlas, an American privateer from the Delaware, met two English merchant ships, and was attacked by them as soon as she showed her colors.

Nothing can be clearer, from a perusal of the annals of the American naval and merchant marine, than that our armed merchantmen, as well as the armed merchantmen of France and England, seldom waited to be summoned by any ship once her hostile intent was perceived or even suspected.

Now the requirements of international law prescribe one method only for warships to deal with merchant craft—that of detention, visit, and search—but the merchant craft's status has been determined not only by these requirements but also by precedent formed by many instances similar to the foregoing.

What, therefore, is the status of a merchant vessel as determined by the customs of the seas practiced by England, France, and the United States? Merely this: She was expected to defend herself on all occasions and to defeat the enemy, if possible. Occasionally she took the initiative. In either case she never lost her character as a merchantman, whether she brought a prize to her home port or was herself conveyed as a prize to a port of the enemy.

It has remained for the Germans, who have no naval history and who have contributed nothing to the laws or customs of the seas, to turn her into a warship. But Secretary Lansing should hesitate long, in the light of American precedents, before the attempts to define the character of her armament as defensive or offensive.

Convincing

A man who said he was John D. Rockefeller went to the Sub-Treasury in New York the other day, relates Jimmy Montague and asked for a hundred million dollars. He didn't get the hundred million dollars, so it is perfectly clear that he was an impostor.



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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Thinker

By J. E. O'Connor

I.

Upon a rock, the thinker sits and thinks,
His head upon his hand, and never blinks
An eye, but steadfast gazes on the ground,
As silent and as solemn as the Sphinx.

II.

What mighty thoughts are born within that brain?
What dreams are dreamt? What songs are sung? Explain,
O Thinker, what thou thinkest of, I beg,
And make for once and all thy meaning plain.

III.

Methought the thinker from his seat arose;
Methought he spoke and what do you suppose
I heard. Well, this is what he said to me:
"I'm thinking how I'll get a suit of clothes."

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Some Lost and Some New Stars — By Garrett P. Serviss

"I have read that it has been observed that some stars have been extinguished. Were they extinguished suddenly or did they vanish little by little?—Mrs. S. L."



THERE is no known instance of the sudden or instantaneous disappearance of a star. In fact, with the exception of the vanishing of stars which had first been seen to make their appearance, i. e., "new stars," there is no certain record to prove that any recognized member of the starry host has ever disappeared.

A considerable number, however, have faded, while others have brightened because they belong to the large class of the variable stars. The star Megrez at the junction of the handle and bowl of the "Great Dipper," for instance, was once, on the authority of Tycho Brahe, as bright as the other six stars constituting the dipper figure, but at present, as you may see any clear night, it is relatively faint.

The interesting legend of the "Lost Pleiad" is no doubt, based upon another instance of a gradually fading star, which was once plainly visible to the naked eye, but has now become too faint to be noticed without optical aid. There is uncertainty, however, as to just which of the Pleiads it is that formerly shone more brilliantly. Some think it is Pleione, others Asterope, and still others Celaeno. But no one of these three stars is invisible, under favorable circumstances, to a keen eye.

The brilliant topaz star Betelgeuse, in the shoulder of Orion, although ordinarily of more than the first magnitude, has occasionally sunk considerably below that magnitude. In 1852 it was the brightest star in the northern hemisphere, and in 1894 it again blazed up with great brilliancy. It is probably hundreds of times greater than our sun, but Secchi thought, from the character of its spectrum and its eccentric changes of brightness, that it is approaching extinction.

The inhabitants of the planets that Betelgeuse rules are to be pitied! Their sun may last for millions of years yet, since the agony of a star is vastly prolonged, but already its radiation has become so variable that their seasons must be in fearful disorder.

But there is a far worse case than that of Betelgeuse. I refer to Mira "the wonderful," in the constellation of the Whale (Cetus). In a period of about 331 days this astonishing star changes a thousand-fold in brightness, being at one time far below the range of the naked eye, and not brighter than the ninth magnitude, and at another time rising to a degree of brightness but a single step below the first rank.

As it fades it turns red, and when it brightens again it is like a ruby flaming into a diamond. A fierce outburst of white light marks the culmination of each struggle of that hopelessly dying sun, and then it fades and sinks again into a state of exhaustion.

Its planets, if it ever had any, must long since have perished, their death-stricken forms periodically illuminated by the fitful glare, like stiffened victims of a massacre, left near their expiring camp-fire.

While no longer known and recognized star has, as far as records show, ever suddenly disappeared, new stars have suddenly burst into sight, and afterward faded rapidly away. In 1901 an amazingly brilliant star made its appearance almost in the twinkling of an eye, as far as naked-eye observation was concerned, at the border of the Milky Way, in the constellation Perseus. For a little while it was nearly, or quite, as bright as Sirius. It soon began to fade, and in a few months it had changed, wholly or partially, into a nebula, invisible to the naked eye, and it still exists.

This marvellous phenomenon is generally believed by astronomers to have been caused by a collision in open space between two previously invisible stars, whose invisibility may have been due either to their excessive remoteness or to their slight brightness.

We know that the stars are all in motion with velocities sufficient to cause an immense outburst of heat and light if they should run against one another, and the fact that at least fifteen new stars have been recorded since the scientific observation of the heavens began makes it seem probable that collisions do occasionally occur.

Even the near approach, without collision, of two great stars would suffice to produce a similar catastrophe through the effects of their tidal strain upon each other.

In 1572, in the time of Tycho Brahe, a new star, even more brilliant than that of 1901, burst out, also at the edge of the Milky Way, in the constellation Cassiopeia. There were no telescopes and no spectroscopes then, and when the star faded beyond the reach of the naked eye the precise place that it had occupied was lost; but Tycho, with his imperfect instruments, made measures of its place which today serve to tell us approximately its location. There is no visible star there today.

Anecdotes of the Famous

Many of the difficulties experienced by the cartoonist are related by Leslie Ward in his amusing volume, "Forty Years of 'Spy.'" He writes as follows with reference to America's great humorists:

"Mark Twain was another subject who came under the category of the 'walkers.' I had a good deal of difficulty in getting hold of him, but when I eventually caught him at his hotel I found him decidedly impatient.

"'Now you mustn't think I'm going to sit or stand for you,' he told me, 'for once I'm up I go on.'

"The whole time I watched him he paced the room like a caged animal, smoking a very large calabash pipe and telling me stories. He struck me as being a very sensitive man, whose nervous pacings during my interview were the result of a highly strung temperament. The only pacifying influence seemed to be his enormous pipe, which he never ceased to smoke."

A story is related by Frank Brangwyn, the artist, of the days when he was not quite so affluent as he is at the present time. During a financial crisis he sought to effect a loan of ten pounds on the security of one of his own pictures. The pawnbroker offered ten shillings, much to the artist's indignation.

"Why, the frame alone is worth more than that!" he protested.

I" know it is," was the reply; "it's on the frame that I'm lending the money!"

"Lord Curson is a man of many hobbies, but his favorite amusement is collecting "Babuisms," or choice speciments of English, written by Indians. When he was Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon came across many very funny examples.

The two following are among the gems of his collection:

An Indian station-master, who had been annoyed by a certain woman milk hawker, addressed the following letter of remonstrance to her employer:—"Honoured Sir, I beg you will remove your handmaiden of milk, as she is not good fellow, and we cannot stand her cheeks."

In another letter an Indian, who was applying for a post, described his attainments in the following quaint terms:—"As to my scholastic calibre, I was recently ejected from Calcutta University, and I am now rusticating."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 26, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rates:	72.25
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1932
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-0¼—Tls.	6.62
Exch. @ 72.5—Mex. ..$	9.13
Peking Bar	345
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	34 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.24
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T....	476⅛
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-0⅛
London	Demand	3-0⅛
India	T.T.	224
Paris	T.T.	426
Paris	Demand	426½
New York	T.T.	71½
New York	Demand	71⅝
Hongkong .....(nom.)	T.T.	72
Japan	T.T.	70½
Batavia	T.T.	172

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-1⅜
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-1½
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-1⅝
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-1⅝
Paris	4 m-s.	452
New York	4 m-s.	74½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

£1 - Hk. Tls.....		5.66
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs.....	4.58
„ „ 1—	Marks.....	4.09
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.....	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen.....	1.67
„ „ 1—	Rupees.....	2.63
„ „ 1—	Roubles.....	2.78
„ „ 1—	Mex. $.....	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 80⅛
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅜
On Chungking, Demand, 116⅛
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅛
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 25, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.70
Langkats Tls. 26.75
Trams "B" Tls. 87.00
Moutries $35.00
Telephones Tls. 94.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.20
Sungei Duri Tls. 13.25
Ziangbes Tls. 6.50
Ziangbes Tls. 6.25
Hongkong Docks ex. 71 $109.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 9.50
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.15
Chemors Tls. 2.15
Chemors Tls. 2.10

Direct
Telephones Tls. 95.00
Ayer Tawahs Tls. 38.00
See Kees Tls. 8.00
Tanah Merahs Tls. 9.50
Gulas "L" Tls. 9.25
Chemors Tls. 2.15
Chemors Tls. 2.20

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 25, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 cash
Repahs Tls. 1.25 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 6.25 June
Gulas Tls. 9.00 cash

Direct
Trams Tls. 87.10 cash
Semanbus Tls. 1.20 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 6.00 cash
Chempedaks Tls. 15.00 cash

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Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their weekly freight and coal market report:—

Since writing a fortnight ago exchange has had a downward trend, and a fair demand exists for space for Europe, at least. Prospects of a continuation are good, but to America, via Pacific, there is not much cargo offering. The various steamers on this berth are receiving but poor support and rates are weakening in consequence; the tea-season has opened at Hankow but so far we have not heard of shipments of any consequence.

Coastwise:—The shipping strike is now ended and the liners have resumed their regular runs, rates in the North at any rate are practically the same as before with plenty of employment offering. In the South, however, rates are not so firm, the Saigon-Hongkong rates are steadily declining with diminishing enquiry and coal-freights are weak in sympathy, nevertheless, a healthy sign is the number of time charters being made in the South at high rates for lengthy periods forward.

Coast Rates
South Japan.
Coal Ports:
To Shanghai Yen 3.80 weak.
To Hongkong $10.00 last.
To Singapore $20.00 fixed.
Hongay:
To Shanghai Yen 7.00 offered.
To Chinkiang Yen 8.00 nominal.
To Swatow $8.00 offered.
To Hongkong $6.50 last.
To Canton $7.50 nominal.
Wuhu and Chinkiang:
To Canton 39 cands. liner terms.
Wuhu:
To Swatow 37 cands. liner terms.
Saigon:
To Hongkong, rice $0.60 per picul, weak.
Newchwang and Chefoo:
To Canton 75 cents liner terms, nominal.
To Swatow 60 cents liner terms, nominal.
To Amoy 80 cents nominal.

Coal Market

Japan Coal:—There is little news of interest to report in this market since last writing but with the opening of the cocoon-season the silk-filatures are expected to resume work and this should have a beneficial effect on the market.

In Japan the market is just as strong as ever and is likely to continue so far as we can see and in fact, mine-owners are decidedly averse to indicating their ideas as to prices for next year's supplies.

Although Coal-freights are easier, exchange is so unstable and "jumpy" that it makes business extremely difficult and impedes would-be purchasers from coming to terms.

Fushun Coal:—Nothing fresh.

Kaiping Coal:—The market remains quiet and there is nothing fresh to report.

Coal Quotations

	ex Wharf Tls.
Japan Coal:—	
Kishima Lump	9.00
Kishima Dust (No Stock)....	6.50
Miike Lump (Contracted for)	
Miike Small „	
Miike Dust „	
Arate Lump	7.00
Shimoyamada Unscreened	6.60
Shimoyamada Lump	7.00
Miyoshi Lump	6.25
Shin Shakano	6.40
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump.....	8.20
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump.....	7.00
Kaiping Coal:—	
Navy Lump	8.50
Navy Dust	5.60
Loco Lump	7.00
No. 1 Slack	5.30
Linsi Lump	6.00
Linsi Slack	5.00
Manchurian Coal:—	
Fushun Unscreened ex godown (none for sale).....	7.00
Fushun Dust	6.40
Fushun Lump (no stock).....	
Pensihu Navy Lump	12.00
Pensihu Unscreened	8.00
Pensihu Dust	6.25
Honan Anthracite Lump.....	12.00

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FRAZAR & Co.

Oriental Cotton Spinning Co.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co. (late Soy Chee) was held at the offices of Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, yesterday, to consider a resolution that the agreement with Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, dated August 4, 1915 and the supplemental agreement endorsed thereon, dated May 18, 1916, for their employment as general managers be confirmed. Mr. H. E. Arnhold presided, the other directors present being Messrs. G. A. Richardson and R. Ure Hummel, with Mr. G. H. Wright (legal adviser).

The chairman said:

"The special resolution for the consideration of which this meeting has been convened is in order to confirm the agreement by which Messrs. H. E. Arnhold were appointed general managers of this company. As explained to you at the special meeting held on the 5th instant, the late general managers sent in their resignation last year, when provision had to be made by the board for the continuation of the business of the company.

"Article 78 of the articles of association calls for the management of the company by means of general managers and the board, consequently, on the resignation of the late general managers, was confronted with the position of having to find other general managers to continue the business of the company. The company's legal advisers, on being consulted, advised that, since the articles called for the management of the company by means of general managers, the directors were acting within their power in appointing general managers and, having in view the terms of Article 77 and the exceptional circumstances which had occasioned the resignation of the late general managers, would be justified in making no alterations in arrangements which had been accepted for many years. The agreement which was thereupon drawn up with my firm, appointing them general managers, has now to be confirmed.

"A certain number of shareholders have, in the meantime, expressed their disapproval of the terms of remuneration received by the general managers, but these are the same as have been paid by the company for the past nearly twenty years. Consequently, the directors saw no reason why a new agreement should not be made on those terms.

"The general managers have, however, expressed their willingness to amend the terms of remuneration and, provided that satisfactory arrangements are made, to entirely waive the selling commission to which they are entitled under the agreement. Negotiations are now pending, but as, in the meantime, the general managers are not charging any selling commission, the directors have considered it advisable, in view of the criticism which took place at the last meeting, to have the general managers' agreement confirmed without any further delay and later on, when the terms of remuneration have been considered more fully, to draw up a short agreement embodying the amended terms of remuneration."

This explanation not being questioned, the resolution was proposed by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. G. D. Coutts and carried unanimously.

The chairman further explained that, as, at the recent meetings, a certain number of shareholders seemed desirous of further investigation into the company's affairs, Mr. Hummel had been added to the board, thereby enabling him to make whatever investigations he thought fit in the interests of the shareholders.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, May 25.—According to the Bank of England returns, the Bank rate of discount is 5% and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 32%.

U. K. COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 25:—Following are today's cotton market prices:—

Mid-Americans Spot	8.53d.
July-August	8.16d.
October-November	7.87d.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, May 17.—The following returns have been compiled under the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce :—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.	Per picul Tls. Piculs	Week ended May, 13 Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	51.00	
„ Seconds	42.00	1,220
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs	22.00	
„ 2 10-60 „	18.00	—
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(Pieces)	—	5,951
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie	—	
„ Sinshan and-or Chayu „ „	—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—	440
Jute (Abutilon)	—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre	12.65	
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre	10.25	7,020
Animal Tallow	15.00	789
Gallnuts, Usual shape	24.50	
„ Plum „	30.50	361
Cotton Lihoo	16.00	
„ Shansi	19.50	2,797
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3¾" 4"		
10 10 10 10 10 10 6 4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5½" 5½" 6"	100.00	292
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%		
Sesamum Seed, White		
„ „ Yellow		
„ „ Red	3.90	61,441
„ „ Black		
Yellow Beans	1.75	
*Broad Beans	1.20	4,986
Sesamum Seed Oil	7.70	493
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	—
„ (shelled)	—	—
Groundnut Oil	—	—
Wood Oil	9.30	14,434
Tea Oil	8.70	—
Bean Oil	7.60	3,533
Rape Oil	—	157

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

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J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 25.—Following are today's rubber market prices:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 8¾d. to 2s. 8½d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 9¾d. to 2s. 9½d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, May 24:

Spot: 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 8¾d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 9d. to 2s. 9½d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Steadier afterweak.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$720 B.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2 B.
Cathay, pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400
North China.....	175.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$370.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.....	
"Shell".....	97s. S.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 16 S.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien.....	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 12½.
Oriental Cons.....	35s.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$114 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 72.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 81 B.
Hongkong Wharf.....	$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land...	Tls. 91 B.
China Land.....	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 90 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 134
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½
International.....	Tls. 75½
International Pref.....	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 70.
Oriental.....	Tls. 32 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 81.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14
Yangtzepoo.....	Tls. 5
Yangtzepoo Pref.....	Tls. 106
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill.....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$106 B.
Green Island.....	$9¼ Sa.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26¾ Sa.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra.....	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	$15 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$92 x d.
Moutrie.....	$35 Sa.
Watson.....	$7½ B.
Weeks.....	$18½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 15.
Amherst.....	Tls. 2.10.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 11 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6¼ S.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 38 Sa.
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 2 S.
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.95.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.20 Sa.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 15.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3¾ B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 4 S.
Dominion.....	Tls. 15½.
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 9¼ Sa.
Java Consolidated.....	Tls. 22.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 9.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1½.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 29 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 18½ S.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 11 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 21.
Padang.....	Tls. 19 S.
Pengkalan Durian.....	Tls. 12 S.
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga.....	Tls. 1.20 Sa.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8 Sa.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 20.
Shanghai Klebang.....	Tls. 1.15 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7.
S'hai Malay-Pref.....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang.....	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13¼ Sa.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 5½ B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1¼ Sa.
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 1.30.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 9½ Sa.
Tebong.....	Tls. 28.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6½ Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber....	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 17 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb....	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 87 Sa.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 22½ B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury.....	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 94 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks.....	Tls. 255 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 25 was 114 tons."

U.S. Marshal Kavanaugh Praises Bilibid Prison

Food, Work and Management Well-nigh Perfect; Music And Drill

Acting U. S. Marshal Kavanaugh has just returned from Manila where he delivered eleven prisoners under sentence of the United States Court for China. He has presented to the Judge of the Court a report of his stewardship which contains much interesting information. He says:

"We took all the prisoners to the Custom House Pier No. 5, from which place I telephoned to the Chief of Police, requesting a loan of the motor patrol wagon which was immediately granted. All the prisoners were then taken to Bilibid Prison and receipts obtained for them. I again visited the Prison in the afternoon of the same day, and saw the different men who had gone from here, viz: Grimes, Le Clair, Armstrong, Williams and Roher. All of them were in good health and after talking with them for over an hour, each of them said they had no complaint whatsoever as to treatment or food, and as long as they had to remain in a prison they preferred Bilibid to any other.

"Grimes said that he did not stand in as well as he did at San Quentin, but that the time did not drag so heavily in Bilibid if a man behaved and that he had only himself to blame for his troubles. Still, liberty was sweet, and he had had enough of prison life and would be decent if he got out.

"LeClair seems to want another chance, and up to date is first class.

"I went through the Prison with Chief Inspector Philip Jones, and I must say I was very much impressed with the manner in which everything was conducted. Of course, it was spotlessly clean, and the prisoners were all occupied in some way or other.

"The Inspector asked the Chief Cook: 'What have you for dinner today?' He replied: 'Loin steak, brown gravy, baked potatoes, stewed carrots, bread-and-butter, tea, milk and sugar.' He said that a man could have as much as he wanted.

"I wish I were as certain that all the bakeries in Shanghai were as clean as in that Prison. I saw the full process from the raw flour to the finished loaf, and no-one can find a complaint of any kind regarding the bread.

"The blacksmith and the machine shops were completely and efficiently equipped for all kinds of work, from the painting of a first class motor car to the repairing of a dump cart. Any and all kinds of work is accepted.

"The tailor shop was well laid out, with plenty of room around each machine. The rattan department is perfect, and the work done there is A1; this also is the case in the carpenter and cabinet shops.

"The cell houses, in my mind, are excellent, giving plenty of room and air to the inmates, and allowing all to talk and mingle together. No solitary, heart-breaking, brooding single cells, except for those who refuse to obey, and their punishment being solitary confinement, bread-and-water and loss of good conduct, after due trial by a court composed entirely of prisoners whose decision must be confirmed by the Prison Board.

"The condemned prisoners all wear leg irons—outside of this all privileges that could be given to them are allowed. They have a large yard in which to exercise; shower bath, etc., and no work.

"There is a good library open to all, as well as a well-equipped hospital with plenty of nurses, also an open air living and sleeping place for those afflicted with lung troubles. This I consider one of the most humane additions that could possibly be thought of.

"I was informed that a man could work and earn extra money—12 cents per day—one-half of which is held until his release and the other one-half is allowed to be spent by the prisoner for books or given to his family.

"Tobacco is allowed in moderation.

"Visitors are allowed at stated times.

"Letters can be sent and received according to the class of the prisoner.

"It is impossible for me to describe retreat at the end of the day. This drill is open for visitors, who go up on the central tower in the Prison yard. At the sound of a gong, the Drum Major appears followed by the Prison Band of about thirty pieces who march around and take their stand playing excellent music. The prisoners all file out of the cell houses and go through a setting-up drill that is absolutely perfect. All foreign prisoners stand at attention, also old and crippled prisoners. After the first drill, there is another drill by about two hundred or so with wooden guns. It is possible that a company of regular soldiers might be able to beat them but I doubt it very much. A captain of the United States Army who was standing next to me at the time said—'Excellent!'

"At the conclusion of the drills all the prisoners filed past tables that had been erected and received their supper. I am told that in six minutes all the prisoners—something over two thousand—received their food which they take into the cell houses, where there is plenty of room, and a place to sit. At the end of the meal all scraps are collected,—dishes are washed and put away, and they are then at liberty to shave, cut hair or in fact do whatever they like until 'lights out.'

"In conclusion I would say that if any are unfortunate enough to have to go to prison from China, Bilibid is the best prison in every way to which they could be sent."

BRITONS IN HANGCHOW OBSERVE EMPIRE DAY

Branch of the Overseas League Feasts and Hears Patriotic Addresses

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, May 25.—The Hangchow Branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas is nothing if not thoroughly wide awake, and Empire Day here was celebrated by a most successful gathering of Britons in Pagoda House, kindly lent by Dr. Main. In spite of inclemency of the weather, very few Britons were absent, some even representing Shaoshing, Chuki, Tonglu and Ningpo.

Those who came were well rewarded for their somewhat arduous and warm climb up the Pagoda Hill, not only by the wonderful panorama spread out from Pagoda House, but by the delicious tea, strawberries and cream, and ices which they found awaiting them on the spacious and airy verandah which was tastefully decorated with flags and flowering plants. The tea was provided by lady members and was ably presided over by Mrs. Main and Mrs. Innocent.

After tea, an auction of cakes etc., took place, Dr. Main humorously filling the post of auctioneer. Bidding went well, and resulted in about $70 being added to the proceeds.

The Chairman, Mr. H. Bristow, H. M. Consul, then announced that two papers—"The Influence of Sea Power on Britain," and "Links of the Empire"—would be read by Miss F. A. Dunsford, M.A. and the Rev. E. Thompson, M.A., B.D., respectively. Both papers were brilliant and instructive and much appreciated by the assembled company.

The gathering, which was closed by the singing of the National Anthem, resulted in several new members being added to the roll of the League and the substantial sum of $114.70 for the British Red Cross Society.

News Brevities

Mrs. Florence A. Bassity is to deliver a lecture on the Montessori System of education at the Nanyang Commercial Academy, No. 737 North Chekiang Road, at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon.

* * *

The Peking papers record what is probably the first casualty of the baseball season in China. An elderly Chinese woman who was hit on the nose during a game at the Peking University, Saturday, died later as a result of the injury.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Engineering Society of China will take place on Tuesday, June 6, in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms at 5.15 p.m.

Obituary

Lieut. Raymond Hummel

Cable news has been received of the death in action in France of Lieut. Raymond Hummel, 19th Battalion Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regiment, a brother of Mr. R. Ure Hummel and Mr. G. M. Hummel, both well-known in Shanghai.

Lieut. Hummel was one of six sons of the late Professor J. J. Hummel. At the outbreak of the war, he enlisted as a private and received quick promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, being retained in England as Instructor of Infantry to recruits. About six weeks ago, he was sent to the front.

Five of the brothers volunteered for service and two have been at the front for some time. Capt. J. J. Hummel, 1st East Lancs. Field Ambulance, Expeditionary Force, went through the Dardanelles campaign, was at Suvla Bay and is now in Egypt. Lieut. Harold V. Hummel, 1st City of London Battery, R. F. A., 1st London Brigade, 36th Division, is at present in France.

Shipping Bulletins

Incoming vessels from Amoy and Swatow, and Southern ports generally, report that the Chinese situation is quiet.

* * *

The O. S. K. has announced that three of their vessels, the Nankin Maru, the Annam Maru, and the Peking Maru, which have hitherto been in service on the Formosa line, will be transferred to the American line, since the sugar season of the island has come to a close. The first mentioned steamer has already been despatched on her new service, the Peking Maru will sail on June 10, and the Annam Maru later. The American Trading Company are the local agents.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry H. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Barneches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted. ¼

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.

Every description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Samarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

83 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorised Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chen, Sub-Manager
March 16, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital:- Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,857,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on May 23, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-25
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	14-30
Salmon	„	15-20
Samli	„	20-25
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-90
Eggs	per doz.	13-15
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	50-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-45
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	6-8
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	14-16
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	60-80
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	15-20
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5- 8
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	„	2- 3
Beetroot	per bunch	2- 3
Cabbages	each	5- 8
Celery	per bunch	2- 3
Carrots	„	6- 8
Cauliflower	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6- 8
French Beans	per lb.	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	3- 3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	4- 6
Peas	„	4- 5
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3- 4
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	2- 3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1- 2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.30
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	„ „	$1.85
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for May 27th and 28th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
"The Penalty Fits The Crime"
or
"The Red Cross Nurse." A Three-Part Play, based on a strong and absorbing plot and ending in the most satisfactory manner.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE 366
Depicting Latest events of interest.

"COLONEL HEEZA LIAR SHIPWRECKED"
Comic Cartoon by Bray.

"HICKSVILLE TRAGEDY TROUPE"
Comedy full of humorous incidents.

"WHEN CHARLIE WAS A CHILD"
A burst of laughter from beginning to end.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Thursday, June 1
at 9.15 p.m.
Complimentary Benefit
(Variety Entertainment)
to
Mr. J. J. Inokay

Further details will be published later

Booking at Moutrie's from May 27
9883 M. 2E to J. 1

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Visit the
Open-Air Cinema Theatre
and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.
Every Evening 9.15 p.m.
Best Selected Films;
Latest War Gazettes.
For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

LYCEUM THEATRE

To-night, May 27
at 9.15 p.m.
CONCERT
Mme. Foret
Soprano)
Costume Recital
French and English Songs

Under the Auspices of
American Woman's Club.
Booking now open at Moutrie's
9834

VICTORIA THEATRE

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
Today, May 27th
Last Appearance of the Popular Dancers
"THE THREE YAKOWLEFFS"
Presenting
Interesting New Dances

Complete New Selection
IN
Moving Pictures

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 27th, 28th & 29th May, 1916

"BARGAIN HUNTERS"
Comic

"THE RIVER SECRET"
Drama in Two Parts

"WHAT HAPPENED TO SULTS"
Comedy

"SPECIAL NEW GRAPHIC"

"THE FLAPPERS AND THE NUTS"
Comedy

"MABEL, FATTY AND THE LAW"
Keystone Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Saturday, Sunday & Monday 27th, 28th and 29th May

Five Long Reels of War Pictures
Austrian Fort Damaged.
French Troops Advancing.
Russian Troops in Action.
Great Battle in Galicia.
Trains Wrecked.
Brilliant French Victory in Vosges.
Through Deep Snow French Troops make rapid advance, and charge a wood full of Germans.
Shells bursting everywhere.
Leading columns advancing and attack begins.
Belgians in Trenches.
CHARGE OF LIGHT BRIGADE
AIRSHIPS AND SEAPLANES
Keystones and other Comics

Dress Circle Seats . . . 30 Cents.
Matinee Sunday Afternoon

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Committee:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*
A. W. Burkill — E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.
L. Midwood — H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming — Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson — O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper — J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce — K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office.

D. V. Wanostrocht,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 31	..	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
June 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	P.M.	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 5	..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 7	noon	Tacoma	Izukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 10	..	Tacoma etc.	Pekin maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 10	..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	5.00*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 1	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 27	7.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 30	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 1	11.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 2	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 5	1.30	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 17	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 29	8.00*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	D.L.	London	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	..	Australian Ports via H'kong	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
.. 31	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
June 4	noon	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 22	D.L.	Liverpool	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
July 5	P.M.	Marseilles	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 5	D.L.	London	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	P.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 27	A.M.	Amoy	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 28	D.L.	Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 28	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 1	..	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
.. 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 27	3.00	Chefoo	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	9.00*	Tsingtao	Risai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 27	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Proteus	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 27	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 27	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 28	D.L.	Newchwang	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 30	10.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 30	D.L.	Antung	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Newchwang	Fsoting	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 30	M.M.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 31	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 31	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
June 2	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 26	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 26	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
May 26	Tsingtao	Risai maru	374	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 26	Hongkong	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	
May 26	Foochow	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
May 26	Hankow	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
May 26	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
May 26	Chinwangtao	Neisei maru	1529	Jap.	K. M. A.	
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 26	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 26	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1206	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	Hankow etc.	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 26	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 26	Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 26	Suminoye	Chekiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	3817	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 26	Liverpool	Ningchow	5836	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 26	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1981	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 26	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	J. M. & Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B H	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
10 P	May 25	Cruise	Supply	Am Aux	—	—	—	—
Y T P D	May 17	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1397	12	208	Mann

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, May 27 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, May 29 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.* Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

AMOY.—The Str. Anping, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG & SWATOW.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on June 1. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus will be despatched on Saturday, May 27. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Sagittarius will be despatched on Saturday, May 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on 28th instant. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today at about 7.30 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, May 30.

Silk carried by N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru arrived at New York via the Great Northern Railway on the 23rd instant at 1 a.m.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services', s.s. Empress of Russia sailed from Yokohama at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th instant and is expected to arrive at Vancouver, B.C. on Thursday, June 3.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Swatow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Heiwa Maru (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva, which connected at Colombo with the s.s. Malta leaving Shanghai on April 3, arrived in London on the 23rd inst.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
May 24	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
May 24	Philadelphia	Arabien	3004	Dan.	Standard Oil C	
May 26	Amoy	Anping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 19	Japan	Bloemfontien	2142	Br.	S. Tomes	S XII
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8858	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
May 22	Hongkong	Ceylon	3267	Sw.	E. F A.	WW
May 25	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4151	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	189	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
May 18	San Francisco	Floridian	4311	Am	Dodwell & Co.	PWE
May 24	Japan	Hakuai maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 25	Amoy	Hsinfung	1395	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 24	Swatow	Irene	626	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 25	Hongkong	Idomeneus	2450	Br.	B. & S.	
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwangtee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 22	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 24	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 25	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
May 25	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
May 17	Japan	Monmouthshire	3197	Br.	J. M. & Co.	B I
May 20	Japan	Melville Dollar	921	Am	R. Dollar Co.	11 p
May 23	Liverpool	Peleus	4900	Br.	B. & S.	APCUW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
May 24	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shubun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
May 14	Ningpo	Shunchang	839	Chi.	Fukien S.N.Co.	9 p
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	696	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.	9 p
May 24	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
May 21	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 24	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 25	Hankow	Suiwo	1981	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
May 21	Hankow	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p
May 23	Japan	Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 24	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 24	Hankow	Tsaingtah	475	Br.	C. I. & R.L. Co.	NSCW
May 25	Hankow	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
May 25	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 25	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	ONW

Launch Services

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. & O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m. on the 29th instant.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Misses Nicholson and Biester, Messrs. Paul, Ellis, Henderson and Tweedie.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and five children.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza for Vladivostock:—Mr. Carnet Jex, Mr. M. A. Olsen, Mr. J. P. Islef and child, Mr. J. Ibsen-Sorensen, Mrs. Shuna Sarths and child, Mrs. Karesent, Mrs. Benichenko and 2 children, Mr. A. S. Leonoff, Mr. A. E. Collins. For Nagasaki:—Mr. Gordon Macleod, Mr. A. Yung, Mr. L. Berner.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo:—Messrs. Ting, Li, Chung and Orangh.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Hankow:—Mrs. B. Breck.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. and Miss Carpmail, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Clark, Miss A. and Master Clark. For Chefoo:—Mrs. R. B. Whittlesey, and Miss L. K. Rayner. For Tientsin:—Messrs. A. E. Cherry, J. H. Taylor and Van der Veen.

Siccawei Weather Report

25.—The weather is improving in our regions; but the rain presists in Chekiang and Fukien.

The barometer reads still rather low in Northern China, while it rises in the central districts.

26.—Very fine hot weather. S.E. breezes. Barometer falling again.

Meteorological Readings

Shanghai, May 26, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	758.41	759.55
,, ,, inches	29.86	29.90
Variation mm. for 24 h	+3.79	-4.45
Variation mm. for 12 h	+3.70	-1.88
Wind Direction	WSW	WSW
Wind Kilom per hour	13	12
Wind Miles	8.1	7.5
Temperature Cen	16°4	23°0
Temperature Fahr	61.5	73.4
Humidity: oo	98	68
Nebulosity: 0-10	7	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited
Trans-Pacific Lines
To
Canada, U.S. & Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan	June 3
Empress of Asia	,, 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	,, 14
Empress of Japan	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Montengle	Sept. 2
Empress of Asia	Sept. 8
Empress of Japan	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6
Empress of Russia	Nov. 8

For further information apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, *Agent.*
Tel. 1668
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads

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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 2
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 3
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*
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Pacific Service
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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 16, AUG. 24, OCT. 28.
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ITALY CELEBRATES YEAR OF WAR WITH AUSTRIANS

Fervent Enthusiasm Throughout Country; Ministers Will Return Asquith's Visit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 24.—The anniversary of the declaration of war against Austria was celebrated today with fervent enthusiasm throughout Italy. The shops were closed everywhere and there were patriotic processions and a lavish display of flags of the allies.

King Victor Emmanuel, in an order to the army and navy, said: "You have been victorious in a hundred battles, with the ideal of Italy in your heart, but more efforts and sacrifices are needed. The country supports you in your arduous task, with warm affection and admirable and confident calm."

It is stated that Signor Salandra and Baron Sonnino will go to London, shortly, to return Mr. Asquith's visit.

Russians Take Part In Empire Day Fete

Petrograd Ambassador Joins In Hope For Imperial Trade Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Moscow, May 24.—The Russians joined the Britons in an enthusiastic celebration of Empire Day. Sir George and Lady Buchanan came specially from Petrograd to participate in the celebrations.

Speaking at a banquet in the evening, Sir George Buchanan emphasized that the British Imperial ideal was to secure equal justice and rights for all nations and to protect the weak and oppressed. Hence the whole-hearted support received from the British Dominions and dependencies. He trusted that, after the war, they would be given a voice in the direction of Imperial policy and that an Imperial trade policy would be elaborated.

Bernstorff Urgently Warns Germans In U.S. To Stop Plots

Washington, May 19.—The authorities of the German Embassy in Washington have issued instructions to German Consuls in the United States intimating that all Germans in America should, as far as possible, observe the law of the United States. This is generally regarded as significant. No doubt the Berlin Government has notified the German Ambassador in Washington urging that the Germans in the United States should refrain from planning intrigues and starting disturbances in future. There is no longer any doubt that Germany is most anxious to pacify the feelings of Americans towards the Germans and to win the favor of the United States. The general belief is that Germany thus intends to alter her policy towards the United States, thereby trying to grasp an opportunity for the restoration of peace.—*Nichi Nichi.*

WOMAN'S CLUB FETE

Unless very heavy rain makes it impossible, the annual garden party of the American Woman's Club will be held this afternoon. The hours are from 4 to 7 o'clock. This will mark the end of the club's activities for the season. The party will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Walker. Entrance is by the Jessfield gate.

Bringing Family Back to China for 'Education'



DONG TOY AND FAMILY. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

New York, April 22.—The largest family in New York's Chinatown is preparing to return to China for two years to take advantage of educational facilities that cannot be obtained here, according to the father, Dong Toy, one of the wealthiest Chinese merchants in the city.

Dong Toy is the father of eleven children. The eldest is now twelve years old. The entire family appeared before the proper authorities in the Federal building to receive passports.

NUMBERS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS IN AIR RAIDS

Militates Against Fire of Many Guns Being Concentrated Upon One Flyer

By C. E. Grey,
Editor of The Aeroplane, London

Although up to the present not many particulars have been published concerning the seaplane raid on the Zeppelin sheds in Schleswig-Holstein, it is fairly evident that it illustrates the soundness of the doctrine that there is safety in numbers, and that, to be really successful, aeroplane raids must be carried out on a large scale.

A few days previously a raid by sixty-five aeroplanes over the German positions on the Belgian coast had achieved quite satisfactory results, and all the machines returned with comparatively slight damage. Yet these sixty-five machines had to fly over places which are notoriously among the most heavily armed of the German positions so far as anti-aircraft guns are concerned. This simply means that there were so many aeroplanes about all at once that the anti-aircraft gunners could not afford to concentrate several guns on one aeroplane.

On the other hand, in the Schleswig-Holstein affair one may assume that the Germans in building their new big Zeppelin sheds would, with their usual thoroughness, equip them with an adequate protection of anti-aircraft guns, and that therefore each seaplane as it approached the sheds would be a single target for many guns; so, no wonder three machines out of five were shot down.

German Air Craft Guns Improved

It is true that in the early days of the war raids by small numbers of machines were highly successful—as, for example, when on two occasions single aeroplanes raided Duesseldorf from Antwerp and returned without very serious harm, one of them in fact destroying the Zeppelin shed there and the new Zeppelin inside it. Another of our aeroplanes flew over Cologne for quite a long while and escaped undamaged. In those days, however, German anti-aircraft guns such as are in use today simply did not exist. Most of the protective armament for Zeppelin sheds consisted of machine guns firing ordinary rifle ammunition, and of comparatively small quick-firers using ordinary shells.

Now, however, the Germans are using guns which fire at least a 4-inch and possibly a 6-inch shell, and apparently there are more of these guns than there were of ordinary machine guns in the early days of the war. Also, judging from the experiences of those who have been the target for such guns, the Germans have some form of automatic fuse setting, so that, without decreasing the rate of fire, the fuses can be altered to burst successive shells at varying altitudes, at the will of the gunner. Consequently an attack by a small number of aeroplanes is almost foredoomed to failure—at any rate if made in daylight.

Even in November of 1914, when three British aeroplanes raided the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen and did very considerable damage, one of the three was shot down, for already, after three months of war the German anti-aircraft gunnery was improving very considerably; and it appears that in the succeeding six months at least proportionate improvement took place.

Aeroplane for Each Gun

One has only to look at the casualty lists published during December, January and February of the R.F.C., when the weather was good for flying and the R.F.C. officers were constantly out over towns in Northern France occupied by the Germans, to see how much German defence against enemy aircraft had improved as compared with the beginning of the war. The fact that casualties have decreased very considerably since then is probably due to the fact that the abominable weather has made flying practically impossible, or, again, it may have been due to the officer commanding the R. F. C. in France deciding that it was useless sending his men out on the machines that were then available, and that he is waiting for more powerful and more effective aeroplanes to be sent out to him.

The lesson of all this is that if any particular town has to be bombarded by aeroplanes there must be at least as many aeroplanes over the town at one time as there are anti-aircraft guns in and around the town to protect it.

One has only to consider the question for a moment to see that if there were a sufficiency of aeroplanes raining bombs on the town at one time it would be impossible to operate the anti-aircraft guns, simply because the gunners themselves would have to seek protection against projectiles from above, in which case, of course, the tables would be absolutely turned on them.

As I pointed out in a recent article, it is merely waste of men and machines to send them bomb-dropping a few at a time or in a string. They must arrive in a flock; and the bigger the flock the better.

1915 Silver Output Of U.S. Amounted To 67,500,000 Ounces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—Messrs. Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report attributed the sensational fall in the price of silver to the coincidence of an absence of competition and a sudden eagerness on the part of the Indian bazaars to sell not only their small holdings in London, but also considerable amounts for delivery weeks ahead. The latter, apparently, are bear operations.

The report says that the statistical position is very strong. The United States authorities estimate the production of the United States in 1915 at 67,500,000 fine ounces, as compared with 72,500,000 ounces in 1914.

THREE SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—The following vessels have been sunk:—The Italian steamer Levanzo (3,713 tons), the Greek steamer Istros (1,891 tons) and the Italian sailing-vessel Orealla (1,876 tons). The Italian steamer Teresaa has been damaged.

CASEMENT'S TRIAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—The Grand Jury has returned a true bill against Sir Roger Casement and Bailey.

The Family Tree

By William F. Kirk

Young Bilkins had a family tree
He often spoke about.
His grandsire fought at Wounded Knee
And put ten redmen out.
His other grandsire was a man
Of wondrous strength and size;
His uncle sparred with Sullivan
And blacked he champion's eyes.
His Aunt Louise could paint a storm
So cold and bleak and gray
That if you wanted to keep warm
You had to look away.
His Aunt Matilda met a Count
And married him a once;
His Great-Aunt Kate became the mate
Of Baron Dubbeldunce.
Young Bilkins kept that tree displayed
For every moral eye;
He loved to loiter in its shade
And watch the world go by.
He loved to loiter and to strut,
For such as cared to see;
As though he were the only nut
Beneath a family tree

RUBBER GOODS
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER, A.G.
SHANGHAI.

S.S. WISLEY ON FIRE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, May 26.—The steamer Wisley, from New York for Vladivostock, owing to a fire on board has been beached at Vungro Bay, near Cape Varella, in Indo-China. The tug-boat David Gillies is proceeding to her assistance.

SOLDIERS' FRANCHISE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—The Local Government Board is preparing a Bill for a new Parliamentary register to include provision to record the votes of soldiers and sailors on active service.

The Electric Drive

The Electric Drive has advantages that are possessed by no other power producer. The use of Electric Motors for driving all types of machines results in

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Pekin-Mukden Line		
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221				
7						8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55		dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.10	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.23	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.13
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp. 7.05	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry / dep. Nanking	Shanghai arr. / Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.10	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	2.20	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	2.30
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow arr.		7.44	9.45	9.53	3.26	4.18
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow dep.		7.55	9.55	10.13	3.36	4.28
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.32	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.37	2.37	5.58		Ka Shing arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.33	7.38
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.51	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.36	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.38	12.36	3.37	5.47	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.38	2.30	5.22	7.09		Sung Kiang arr.	9.32	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.35	2.39	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.35	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9 09				5.10	
Kon Zen Chiao arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48	Hangchow dep.	9.19				5.23	
Kon Shang Hsu dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Hangchow arr.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.18
Kon Shang Hsu arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00	Kon Shang Hsu dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.28
Hangchow dep.	8.21				3.40		Kon Shang Hsu arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.32
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.10		Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.59	11.35	1.09	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.30	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.32		4.54	7.09	A.M.
SOOCHOW ..arr.	9.45		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW ..dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW ..arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	11.50	6.50	2.15		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
TANYANG .. .. dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11		*	4.21
CHINKIANG .. arr.	1.25	8.32	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG .. dep.	1.33	8.38	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. .. arr.	2.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. ..arr.	8.57			10.22	2.37		5.09	A.M.
CHINKIANG.. ..dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.20	0.48
TANYANG .. ..arr.	9.46			11.04	3.20		5.58	1.00
TANYANG .. ..dep.	9.48			11.37	3.21		6.02	2.09
CHANGCHOW ..arr.	10.47			12.42	4.09		6.59	2.19
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.22
WUSIH .. ..arr.	11.48		8.14	2.19	5.09			4.11
WUSIH .. ..dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. ..arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	6.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. ..dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.50		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.58	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	7.00	8.30	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN ..dep.	7.27	8.47	11.12	12.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	12.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.35	19.47
KIANGWAN ..dep.	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	16.41	17.56	19.58
WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.06	18.00	20.30

LIGHT TYPE A.M DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within the Premises

No. 5 HASKELL ROAD

ON

Monday, the 29th May

At 10.30 a.m.

The whole of the

EXCELLENT

Household Furniture and Requisites

(All in splendid condition and nearly new)

Large Axminster Carpet, Oil Painted Pictures, Teakwood Frame and Tapestry Cover Drawing Room Suite, Teak Jardinieres, Centre Tables, Solid Brass Fenders and Coal Scuttle, Mirror-back Hatstand, Bevelled Edged Mirror Sideboard, American Leather Covered Dining Room Chairs and Dining Table, Solid Brass Double Bed with Horse Hair Mattress, Bevelled Edged Mirror Bed Room Suite, Carpets and Rugs, E. P. Forks, Knives and Spoons, Dinner Set and a lot of Glass, etc., etc.

1 Piano (Bowen) Boston U. S. A.
1 Victrola Gramophone
1 Corona Typewriter (nearly new)

On View Saturday, 27th, Sunday, 28th, when Catalogues will be ready.

Shanghai, 24th May, 1916.

9865-M-25-28

Astor House Hotel

To-night, May 27

a

DANCE

will be held after the Lyceum Theatre Concert.

Dancing from 11 p.m.

9881-M-26-27

The Dominion Rubber Company Limited

AT a meeting of Directors, held on the 18th May, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per share, to be paid on and after 15th June, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
MEYER AND MEASOR,
General Managers and Secretaries.

9799

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

8372

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices



Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

KIANGWAN RACES

3rd and 5th June, 1916

1st Saddling Bell at 2.15 p.m. daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS : $1.00 each day.

SPECIAL TRAINS : 1.50 p.m. 2.25 p.m.

By Order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.

9873-M-26 to J-4

Depots are now open for the sale of

Machine Made ICE

at

Hongkew Market	6—10 A.M.
Maloo Market	
Wayside Market	4—6 P.M.
60 Avenue Joffre	

10 lbs. Ice will be given in exchange for a Metal Check.

Checks are now on sale at the Company's offices, 8 Thorne Road.

20 Checks Price $3.00

Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

9528

Woollens, Worsted, Stuffs and Cotton Tissues. Bradford (England) Merchants, having Excellent Connections with Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents

HIGHEST REFERENCES

Apply "Bradford," c/o China Publicity Bureau, 42 Great Russell Street, LONDON, W. C.

9592

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel).

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

This Week— Tennis Week

Special Display of Tennis Rackets, Tennis Shirts, Tennis Shoes, Socks, Tennis Felt and Wash Hats.

at

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores

No. 1-B Broadway (Opposite Astor House)

Inspection Invited.

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 18th May, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

9777

E. SHING & CO.

(Established 1887)

114A SZECHUEN ROAD.

'Phone 1266.

JOB PRINTING
BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.
Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

WE have enlarged our printing office with additional machinery. The public are requested to note that we have no other branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.

E. SHING & CO.

9534

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA

now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage

ANTIMONY ORE

9828

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.

A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9576.M.31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: Englishman, Chemist by profession, who lost a foot owing to wounds received, requires suitable employment, one connected with profession preferred, but clerical work also would be suitable. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

BUSINESS PROMOTER and organizer (an American), capable of organizing and managing business enterprises of any magnitude, is open for a position. Would like to represent a Chinese capitalist or firm in the U. S.A. in establishing an export and import or sundry business. Could work up directly between China big and profitable business on a small capital. Apply to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.

9871-M-26-7

WANTED, by an experienced Chinese, a position as interpreter or translator. Nan Yang College graduate, familiar with general office routine. First class references. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS.

9877.M.26 to J.1

LADY stenographer and typist desires change of position. Experienced, efficient and hard worker. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.

9861.M.25.26.27

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a Britisher (married), who has a thorough knowledge of general office work, bookkeeping, and thoroughly understands the import and export market. Moderate salary, with prospects, would be preferred. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.

9836-M-28

A WELL-EXPERIENCED Chinese seeks employment as a market shroff or compradore. Has knowledge of all lines of export business (manufactured articles and Chinese produce) and intimate acquaintance with Chinese dealers. Good reference, if required. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

9817-J-1

EXPERIENCED NURSE (British) desires situation in Shanghai. Disengaged second week in June. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

9819-M-28

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED by an American firm, just starting, young man, stenographer and typist, who is capable of acting as general office assistant. Excellent chance for advancement. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

9868-M-28

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, assistant capable of handling correspondence and general office work. One with knowledge of typewriters preferred. Reply, stating nationality, age, experience, salary required, etc. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS.

9880.M.26.27.28

WANTED, a young piano player for a hotel. State salary required, nationality and references. Apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.

9863.M.25 to 31

WANTED, a Chinese compradore, willing to make a substantial deposit and to work actively on salary and commission, for a well-known local firm engaged in the import and export business. Excellent prospects. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

9822

INVESTMENTS

ADVERTISER wishes to invest some capital to secure management or other suitable position, hotel or other business. Has good all-round knowledge. Reply Investment, c-o THE CHINA PRESS.

9696

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.

Front room to let

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, residential flat in Central district, close to Nanking Road, and about a block from the Bund. Has large dining-room, drawing room, bedrooms with attached bathrooms. Kitchen and servants' quarters. Wired throughout for fans and light. Rent moderate. Apply to Olivier Building, 18, Nanking Road. 'Phones 1930 and 1536.

9890-M-27

TO LET, three furnished rooms with bathrooms. Rent very moderate. Apply to Mrs. Riesnick, 65 North Szechuen Road.

9869-M-25-7-8

TO LET, town flat, low rental, immediate entry. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

9862.M.25.26.27

TO LET: unfurnished, one large bedroom with bathroom and one sitting room, including electric light, etc; moderate rental; Range Road. Apply Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.

9816-e.o.d.-M-31

GERMAN boarding house; to let, two rooms with board (cheap). Table boarders. Mrs. Nielson, 328, Avenue Joffre.

9857.M.24 to 30

TO LET, two large well-furnished rooms and one small room (excellent board), 23 North Szechuen Road.

9855.M.24 to J.1

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, flat facing Park, three rooms, 1 bathroom. All comforts for summer, with board.

9717-M-31

TO LET, furnished, by a German couple, two large, cheerful rooms, facing south, near French Park. Apply 67, Route Vallon.

9723-M-31

MEDICAL

MRS. RIESNICK, 65 North Szechuen Road, midwife, with 25 years experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.

9869-M-25-7-8

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, for the months of July and August, a five-roomed furnished house, near the Hongkew Park. Supplied with all conveniences and screened throughout. For terms, Apply to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.

9870.M.26.27.28

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9684

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, suite of offices, comprising 5 rooms and godown. Fully furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

9856.M.24 to 27

EDUCATIONAL

LADY would like a few pupils for piano lessons. Apply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS.

9874 M.26.27.28

WANTED, Russian lessons. Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.

9846.M.24 to 27

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL KINDS of Sewing Machines repaired at reasonable charges at Singer Sewing Machine Co., P474 Nanking Road. 'Phone 2736.

9844-M-28

LOST

LOST, dog, half Japanese and half Pekingese, colour white and tan. Name Nero. Reward, if required. Kindly communicate to 7-A, Miller Road.

9876-M-28

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, newly-overhauled victoria, with new rubber tyres. Price moderate. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

9879.M.26 to 31

DELAGE FOR SALE, 10-12 h.p., 2-seater, with dickey. In excellent condition. Complete with 5 oil and gas lamps. Apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.

9878-M.26 to 31

FOR SALE, one large American fire-proof office safe, 72" × 48" × 41", weight 3,540 lbs., with combination lock and double-doors. Price reasonable. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

9852.M.T.F.

FOR SALE: Winchester automatic shot-gun, 12 guage (new), with 75 shells, $70.00. Hopkins and Allen double-barrelled hammer gun, 16 guage, with 175 shells, $40.00. Colt automatic pistol, .32 calibre, unused, and 90 shells, $40.00. Hopkins and Allen .38 calibre safety police revolver, new, with 125 shells, $35.00. All the above in perfect condition, each with cleaning rods, etc. Apply to Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS.

9884.M.26.27.28

SECOND-HAND typewriter wanted (single keyboard). Must be in good condition and reasonable. Apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

9839-M-27

FOR SALE; Hupmobile car. Recently overhauled; new hood and running board. Can be tried by appointment. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

9888 M.27 to J.1.

WANTED, large watch-dog (female), good home offered. State price and breed. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

9837-M-28

FOR SALE, a few treadle sewing machines, prices from $25 to $40. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.

9848.M.24 to 30

WANTED to buy, a piece of land, 10 or 15 mow or so; preferably with a house on it. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.

9827-J-2

FOR SALE or hire, Flanders 5-seater motor-car, in good running order. Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS.

9875.M.27